OF THE ASIATIC SOC.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,390 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Venetia	5726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th "
L. Teheran	3068	400	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webbor	7th July.
L. Ballaarat	4752	900	P. S. Toulin	14th "
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3033	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3387	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route of viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 685. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 240, Rs. 130, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed Diet. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboxes.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July "
MANILLA	4,500	500	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other par iculars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Donich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 15, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	1st June.
s.s. NUBIA	3557	490	Capt. Knox	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	493	W.S. Young	20th "
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3559	490	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

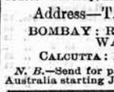
S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA", 1,944 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	16 0
13 inch "Natural History" "	22 4
13 inch "Nursery Tales" "	16 8
14 inch "Comic" "	22 8
14 inch "Natural History" "	27 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" "	27 8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS "	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES each	2 0
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects "	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter "	7 4
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured "	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS "	3 0
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.
Four ounce Jars Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess"	per box of 100	2 0
"	"Nobles"	" "	2 0
"	"Dawson's No. 1"	" "	2 0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1"	" "	2 4
"	"Planter's No. 2"	" "	2 0
"	"Beehive"	" "	2 0
"	"Kemp's Special"	" "	2 8
"	"Regalias"	" "	2 8
	MANILLAS.		
No. 2 Cigars of selected brand		" "	7 0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand		" "	7 0

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY

KEMP AND CO.'S CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Finest Turkish Yenidje	Boxes of	500	18 0
Dubecs	packets of	20	0 14
"	" of	50	2 0
RICHMOND CIGARETTES.			
Opera Puffs	packets of	20	0 14
Little Beauties	" "	10	0 6
"	" "	100	3 0
Richmond Gem, half & half	" "	20	0 12
"	" "	500	15 0
" Straight cut	" "	20	0 14
" (Bontons)	" "	20	0 14
" mild	" "	20	0 12
" "	" "	500	15 0
Perfections	" "	10	0 6
The Pet	" "	20	1 0
"	" "	500	24 0
Napoleons	" "	10	0 0
"	" "	500	20 8

KEMP & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market, is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.		CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.		
22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		22 8
Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE & CO.

ARE registering Orders for their CELEBRATED WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to their Order, being Sewn and Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Cash Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each ...Rs.	9 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each ..	16 8
Cap to match the above .. Rs. 3 8 | Leggings per pair ...	4 8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c., each ...	30 0
Cap to match .. Rs. 6 0 | Leggings, each ..	10 8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article, each ..	28 0
Leggings to match ...	10 8
Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick ...each	40 0
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article well ventilated, will last for years ..each	45 0
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable, each .. Rs.	15 8 to 19 8
Vulcanized Hand Basins, each ...	6 8 to 7 8
Air Cushions and Pillows, all sizes..	
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, ...	84 by 48 15 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths, per yard ..	5 8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc. .. per yard	4 0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...Rs.	7 8 to 12 8

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS.

WE have received an assortment of the above in both LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S. They are from the best manufacturers and we can thoroughly recommend them.

THEY ARE ALL FITTED WITH FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

GENTLEMEN'S

	Cash Rs. a.
Best Brown Italian Silk ...	13 8
" " " ...	14 8
Extra Rich Twilled Silk ...	16 0
Super " " " ...	18 0
Best Black Alpaca ...	8 8
" Green Lined Zanella ...	7 8

LADIES'

Best Brown Italian Silk ...	12 8
Extra Rich Twilled Silk ..	14 0
Best Green Lined Zanilla ...	6 8

ASQUITH & LORD,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

IRONMONGERY

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE

JUST RECEIVED

COOKING STOVES
SAUCEPANS, FRYING PANS
KETTLES
NEW PATTERN WAITERS AND TRAYS
TEA CADDIES
DUTCH OVENS
CASH AND DEED BOXES
TRAVELLING TRUNKS
TRAVELLING BATHS
ETC., ETC.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices:—

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 860. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER & DRESSMAKER

WILL OPEN A BRANCH

OF HER ESTABLISHMENT,

AT 19, KAHUN ROAD,

POONA,

FROM 3RD JUNE NEXT.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
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Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES!!

FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READY, READY, READY.

A COMPLETE DIGEST of CRIMINAL RULINGS of all the High Courts of India from 1862 to end of 1884, Rs. 6-8.
Apply to the Compiler,
M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader
Kumbakonam (Tanjore).

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay Messrs. G. OLCESE and DARASHAW RUSTAMJEE have been APPOINTED jointly to act for me.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (gaudfree) on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, for the supply of 1,500 PACKING CASES for Insulators for the use of this Department. Sealed sample and conditions of supply can be seen at the Storeyard, Warl-bunder.
The Chief Superintendent of Stores is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
P. GERRARD,
Honorary Assistant Superintendent, in charge Government Telegraph Stores.
Bombay, Tele. Store-yard, Warl-bunder, 30th May, 1885.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL CROZIER LAW, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to the Hon. Mr. J. B. PEILE, one of the Executors of the Will and Codicil of the above deceased, at our office, No. 31, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1885.
LITTLE, SMITH, PEILE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Executor abovenamed.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

CAWNPORE-ACHUERA STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will come into force on and from the 1st June next. The timings at the principal stations will be as under :—

Stations.	UP. Mail	Mix.	Local	Stations.	DOWN. Mail	Mix.	Local
Cawnpore	d. 3 30	9 10		Agra	d.	16 46	8 50
Fatehgurh	a. 9 13	16 15		Achuera	a.	17 55	9 55
,,	d. 9 24	16 23		,,	d. 4 10 20	5 10	55
Kasgunj	a. 14 5	22 0		Mutra	a. 5 40 21 50	12 25	
Soron	d. 13 45	10 0		,,	d. 6 0 22 35	12 40	
Kasgunj	a. 14 20	10 35		Hattras			
Kasgunj	d. 15 15	2 50		Junction a.	8 15	1	14 45
Hattras				,,	d. 9 0	2 5	
Junction	a. 17 44	1 10		Kasgunj	a. 11 15	4 30	
	d. 19 20	2	15 55	Kasgunj	d. 12 15	5 45	
Mutra	a. 20 31	4 35	17 47	Soron	a. 12 50	5 2	
	d. 20 45	5 45	17 58	Kasgunj	d. 11 50	5 0	
Achuera	a. 22 10	7 17	19 20	Fatehgurh	a. 17 27	10 22	
	d.	7 30	19 27	,,	d. 17 40	10 35	
Agra	a.	8 28	20 25	Cawnpore	a. 23 45	17 30	

By Order.
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 26th May, 1885.

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A CHOICE PARCEL OF
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The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
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"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
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Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

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Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

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Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
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Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	,, 45	,, 5 0

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IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
{Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers! Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS :

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR. May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China, & Japan.
Circular Tours, between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, China, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO places in INDIA & abroad.
Table of distances on the Boian Road.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.
Rates for Foreign Telegram.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, & Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, & Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore & Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cuttian.
Local Trains between Callian, Tanns, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhusawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednagar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar Aboo Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo Road, Bhowauggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Raimahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Alligur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Muzuffer pore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ramghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Golundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ramghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kania, Mogulhat, and Dhubri, and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H.H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Kandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohikund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nuzimat State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and British Ports, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—
Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste.
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.
Rates of Passage money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie Nationale De Navigation—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Busrah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The Rivet Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam, Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Ellore.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Boligaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Scunderabad to Hingolee *viz* Nander, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mominilpatam *via* Hezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dák Association.
Punjab Van Dák.
Dák-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—
From Shahjehpore to Dehra, Masuri, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB—
Umballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES

Agents :

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co. and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dossai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 16, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Proctor & Co. 168, Oxford-street.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishmen Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfor assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

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TO LET at Rs. 125 a month, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Land's End-road. Apply to J. G. RUSSELL, Esqr.

MONSOON RATES—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 from June to September, 1885.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Lamps, Toys, Batteries, Bell Pushes, and a lot of new artic es just unpacked at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a first-class DRESS-MAKER. Good salary to a competent hand. Address "A. B. C." care of this paper.

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION with Board, available for a single gentleman, in one of the coolest houses in the Fort. Apply "X," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14 ; Quarts Rs. 7 and Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

NOTICE to ladies going to England. Wanted about the end of June a European to attend a motherless child, 3 months old, on the voyage home. Address, stating remuneration required, &c., to W. E. H., care of Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay.

LOST OR MISLAID—One Government Promissory Loan Note of Rs. 1,000 No. C. 12,082 of 1862-13. Intimation of loss given to authorities. Finder will oblige by returning to HORMUSJEE SORABJEE MEHTA, No. 39, 1st Dhobhie Talao Gully.

WANTED an INSPECTOR and a PLUMBER for the Bandora Municipality in connection with water supply.

FOR SALE, a nearly new, nine inch, Downton's patent Pump and Fire Engine.—Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a double barrel fowling GUN system Lefaucheux, in very good condition.—Apply A., care of this Paper.

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A SAMPLE of the fastest BICYCLE on record and the safest for sale, second-hand but new at Messrs. THORPE & Co.'s, Rampart-row.

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A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 3-3 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

STEAM TOYS.—Such as Railways Steam-boats, Donkey Engines, &c., from Rs. 4 each. All working with steam. Also latest novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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TO BE LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW, open to westerly breeze, at Fanklana-road. For rent, apply WITHIN, or to R.M. KUTNAGUR, Share Bazaar.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 28 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply EWART, Latham & Co

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; o dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

£6,466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £649,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 30, Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—UMR MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the "John Connon" High School, Esplanade, will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 8th of June.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

SWIMMING-BATH, BREACH CANDY, for EURO PEANS, OPEN DAILY. Gentlemen from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to sunset. Ladies 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sundays excepted. Water changed daily. Minimum depth 6 feet.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NOTICE
TO HOME PASSENGERS BY P. & O. AND OTHER STEAMERS.
THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEA,
packed and sealed,
and direct from the Estate
KANGRA VALLEY,
BY PAID PARCEL POST.
ADDRESS: THE MANAGER, THE EAST INDIA TEA Co.,
45 & 47, Hope-st., Glasgow.

NOTICE.—No. 2119.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1885, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe,) Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., also New Marine Stores, such as Iron Bolts and Nuts, Rivets and Plates.
Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the Lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the Lots resold for the benefit of the State.
For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper,
H. A. STREET, Captain, R. N.,
for Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 19th May, 1885.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 390, Kalbadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.
Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of the owners.
Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.
N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

'ROUGH ON RATS'
CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of piece-goods advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Hurjivan Jadowjee and another, insolvents, has been POSTPONED until further order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW SONAPORE ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Kurrimjee Allibhoy, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th February, 1884, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Suntookjee Sorabjee Suntook, Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntook, and Bai Hirabai, daughter of the said Mr. Sorabjee Sunt. ok, the following valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of freehold land, situate at Bombay, near New Sonapore-road, outside the Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 82 new Survey No. 8808, together with the piece of fazundaree land, without boundaries thereto fazundaree, admeasuring about 60 square yards, and on the west side of the said piece of land and attached thereto with the dwelling-house, stables, and outhouses and godowns and water-well standing, and erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 68, and bounded on the east partly by the vacant yard of the said house and partly by vacant ground belonging to the said mortgagee and beyond it by the stable and premises belonging to the said Kurrimjee Allibhoy, on the West by the said piece of fazundaree land and the stable thereon standing, and beyond it by the public lane called Dhuswady, on the north by the property of the said Kurrimjee Allibhoy, and on the south by the Marine-street.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Thakur see and Dalrumsey, mortgagee's attorney, at their office, No. 25, Rampart-row, Fort.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet's bungalow, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany and rosewood square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, the property of J. C. Jaquar, Esq. The same comprises rich key pattern star-cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as bottwater curry dishes, liqueur stand, ice pail, dish cover, spoons and forks, fish-knife and fork, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, such as a tete copie sitting table in 5 pieces, a set of dining table in 5 pieces, a sideboard, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, low and drawing-room chairs, conversation and divan couches, ornamental stands, revolving wine tables, rich Brussels and real velvet carpets, handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Somers, and handsome mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., teakwood four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown pre ses, chest-of-drawers, cabinet, arious cooking utensil , a hammerless double barrelled gun in case, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton by Holland and Holland.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 ,, ,, built boat-shaped open carriage.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting black Arab horses.
1 ,, ,, chestnut do. do.
1 handsome strong-built Victoria with a powerful chestnut Arab horse.
1 handsome strong-built double seated miniature brougham with chestnut Australian horse and harness.
1 black waler gelding, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted brougham in good order.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEATHING.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNEIT & Co. are ins ructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Marine-street, Fort, close to their Auction Rooms, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glassware, copying presses, iron safe, &c., the same comprises marble top round table, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, drawing-room and easy chairs, mahogany and fancy writing-tables, cupboards, clothes chests, cane chairs, book-stands, wardrobes, hatstands, copying presses, reclining chairs, square pianoforte, desert service, pictures, veranda bench, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF SINGAPORE BOARDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon 239 bundles each 10 Singapore boards 16 by 6 by ¼.
In lots to suit purchasers.

PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises of the People of India Spinning and Weaving Company on the Chinchpogly-road.
One second-hand portable engine of 8 horse-power made by Robey & Co. of Lincoln.
Can be seen on application at the above mills.

On SATURDAY, the 13th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 66, Upper Colaba near Parsee Agiary, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, superior oleographs and other pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Serge ant-Major J. Faulson, Royal Artillery.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Bass's beer bottled by Messrs. WHEELER, and Co., of Belfast; also Messrs James Wilson and Co's Bann and Highland whisky.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 1st June, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, an very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE.

	per doz qts. Rs. a.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET, No. 1	18 0
Do. do. ,, 2	15 0
Do. do. ,, 3	13 0
Do. CABINET	18 0
MAXGREGER'S CARLOWITZ, finest selected	25 0
GOOD DINNER SHERRY	15 0
SACCONE'S SHERRY, light and dry	21 0
Do. PORT, light	21 0
EMPRESS OF INDIA PALE ALE	5 0
Do. do.	3 4 pts.
WALKER'S WHISKEY (Kilmarnock)	21 0 qts.
ST. LUCIA LIME-JUICE CORDIAL	9 0 ,,

Price-lists of our other Wines, Stores, &c., &c., can be had on application.
W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs. 57 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,,

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Venetia (s), from Shanghai; 30:—Seawell (s), from Penarth; and Redsea (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—River Eltrick (s), from Hongkong; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; and Bretton Hall (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th:—Jerusalem for London; and Ravena (s), China; Irene Morris (s), Genoa; Glen Mavis (s), Dunkirk; and Koone (s), for Hull. Yesterday:—Adria (s), for Aden &c.; Port Adelaide (s), London; and Shahjehan (s), for Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Venetia entered the dock on Friday; the s.s. Athabasca entered, and the s.s. Ravenna and Port Adelaide left, it on Saturday.

POOR-BOX.—The acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 3 from Talatee Nowsari, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box, for the maintenance of the children of a woman who is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.—Mr. Jeevanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B. A., will deliver a lecture in Gujerathi to-day at 5-30 p.m., at the Framjee Cowajee Institute, on the subject of "The Afghan territories as described in the old *Avesta* of the Parsees." Mr. K. R. Cama will preside on the occasion.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Borah-bazaar-street, Fort, on the body of Dhuniaximeebai, aged 25 years. Deceased, while suffering from puerperal fever, on Friday threw herself out of a window on the second storey of her house, on to a stone-paved passage immediately below. She received injuries which killed her shortly after. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Chanbee, *alias* Janbee, a woman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Deasbhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, of theft—the one of stealing two silver rings and Rs. 2 in cash, the property of Ashabee, a woman, at Cammateepoora; and the other of stealing a purse containing two gold beads, the property of Ameena, a woman also residing at Cammateepoora. The prisoner on pleading guilty to the charges, and also admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DEAD.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of the newborn female child whose dead body was found floating in a quarry-hole at Chamar-baugh on Wednesday evening. Dr. J. H. Potter, the acting surgeon to the Coroner, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, was of opinion that the child was born alive, and that it met with its death by drowning or suffocation, but he was unable to say definitely, as the body was too far decomposed. The jury returned a verdict of murder.

ARSON.—Abba Mahomed, a lad, and Fakir Mahomed, an elderly person, were arrested on a warrant on Saturday afternoon, and brought up before Mr. Webb at the Fort Police Court. Prisoner No. 1 was charged with having, on the night of the 28th instant, maliciously set fire to some articles in a shop situate in 2nd Don Tar-street, which was in the occupation of one Currim Nanjee, a retail dealer in fireworks, matches, and kerosine oil, causing damage to his property to the extent of Rs. 500; and prisoner No. 2 stood charged with aiding and abetting the other. The arrest of the two prisoners was the result of searching and elaborate inquiries by Mr. Supt. Sweeney. Mr. Sealy appeared on behalf of accused No. 2, and applied that he be released on bail, himself in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each. His application was granted. The hearing of the matter is fixed for to-morrow.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A HINDU BOY.

SOME human remains, in an advanced stage of decomposition, were found floating in a well near the Mahim railway station on Friday evening. They were apparently portions of the body of a child between the age of eight and ten years, and were identified by one Premjee Toolsey, a carpenter residing at Banian road, Bholeshwar, as that of his son, a Presidency boy, who had been missing for the past fortnight. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday afternoon, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Premjee Toolsey, the father of the deceased, said that on the 19th inst. he went to his work, leaving the deceased asleep in the house. On his return in the evening his wife told him that the deceased had gone out to play and had not returned. He continued his search all over the town, but could get no tidings of the deceased. Last Friday the police showed him a dead body which was lying beside a well at Mahim. He recognised it as the body of his son, by the dhotur lying near it and by a brass earring in the ear of the corpse.

Nuadoo, the mother of the deceased, said that when the deceased left home on the 10th he had around his waist a silver chain which he usually wore. The chain was worth about Rs. 16. She recognised the body from the ear-ring shown her. The waist-chain that the deceased wore was not now with the body.

Some further evidence having been given as to the finding of the body in the well, the police surgeon was examined. Dr. Potter stated that he was unable to say from the appearances how the deceased had died; there was no injury to any of the bones.

The inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 13th inst.

LISTS OF RESIDENTS.

CROWN HOTEL, MATHERAN.

a Col and Mrs Swanston, Kamptee
a Lieut and Miss J Swanston, Kamptee
a H G Pelly, R H A, Kirkee
Mrs M Pendlebury, Bhosawal
a Lieut J P Comerford
a Lieut A Dodgson, R N
Col W H McCausland, R A, Bombay
Mrs Bellary
Maj-Genl H Wickham, R A, Bombay
a Dr Lisson, Poona
a Col H S Anderson, Poona
Mrs Rait, Bombay
Miss Cassidy, Ahmedabad
a Mrs M'B Baller, Nasik
a Miss Bell-Irving, Nasik
Capt Baugh, 1st M I, Trichinopoly
a Maj and Mrs A Anderson, Cavalry
Lieut Forsby, 4th M Cavalry
Capt Street, I M, Bombay
Maj Vibart, R A, Bombay

VISITORS AT KHANDALLA.

Col and Mrs Elliot
Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Forbes Adam
Mrs and Miss Boyle
Mr and Mrs W Lang
Mr and Mrs Gurney Fox
Mr and Mrs Westlake
Mr and Mrs Jardine
Mr and Mrs Filman
Rev Mr and Mrs Lord
Mr and Mrs Branson
Mr, Mrs and Miss Fischer
Col Maunsell
Capt Barber
Capt Bethell
Major Ripon
Major Buckle
Capt Kirke

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr I Sherlock Hubbard, Lahore
a Mr T E Lacey, Indore
Mr C B Hilymons, Colombo
Mr A Schulse, Colombo
a Mr C Stevens, Kamptee
a Mr R F Formby, Kamptee
a Mr W Neilson, Sealkote
a Mr R Heywood Jones, Sealkote
a Mr. A. Kensington, CS, Ambala
Lieut Col J G E Griffith, England
a Mr John E Jones, England
a Mr J White, Lucknow
a Mr J B Lyall, Resident of Mysore, Bangalore
a Major Vibart
Miss Edith Laughton, Poona
a Mr A W Chapman
a Mr C C Robinson
a Mr J C Orr
Mr Arthur Wrixon, Jubbulpore
a Mr and Mrs A B Gatherer, Akola
Dr and Mrs Jervis, Poona
Mr A J A Jardine, Khandesh
Mrs Browne, Khandalla
a Mr J Law
Mr W C Ketyen, Java
a Mr E d'Avigney Mauritius
Major F H Blancheral, Poona
a Mr Warden
a Mr C Goff, Ecutpoora
Mr Percy Thursby
a Mr R Molkantelar
Col and Mrs Chamier, Fyzabad
Mr L Paul
Mrs Morton
Miss Morton
a Mr F W Howse
a Mr Harold Ashton
Mr Burrarella
Mr W Ayrat, Asirgarh
Col C B Acton
Miss A Croasdall
Mr L A Bachelder, U A, Boston
Mr and Mrs Rhode, Cochin
Mr Crawford, Cochin
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr R Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Capt Wilson
Col Woolridge, Bombay
Mr Richard Cox, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Lieut-Col Thomas, England
Mr Durham
Mr G H Hubbard, Bombay
Mr S Orner
Mr McNair Todd
Mr A D Pelly
Mr Kammanshaw
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay

Residents left during the week are marked thus (a)

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th May, as compared with that for the 19th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs.	A.	P.	May 26. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181	4	4	41,58,181	4	4
Treasury Balances	1,61,95,183	9	1	1,55,34,767	0	8
Other Deposits	2,57,51,958	7	2	2,64,13,199	11	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,60,310	4	9	6,64,256	14	7
Sundries	15,94,384	9	1	15,90,466	1	6
Rs..	6,82,60,218	2	5	6,83,56,871	0	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,55,996	8	0	55,55,920	14	0
Other authorized Investments	45,30,762	8	0	45 91,762	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,10,35,332	2	3	1,04,27,752	14	9
Do. do. do.	94,30,847	13	1	88,53,571	6	3
Bills Discounted	1,66,50,230	14	11	1,51,45,180	12	0
Balances with other Banks	1,66,184	9	0	1,82,724	5	6
Bullion	2,93,334	14	8	2,93,855	7	4
Dead Stock	11,70,857	0	8	11,71,152	6	7
Stamps	9,947	6	0	9,702	8	0
Sundries	8,01,992	2	11	8,85,343	14	3
Cash at Head Office	57,10,306	6	2	59,63,906	15	1
Do. at Branches	1,00,62,773	3	9	1,35,15,941	0	8
Rs..	6,82,60,218	2	5	6,83,56,871	0	5

THE BIRTHDAY LEVEE AT SIMLA.

AT 10 p.m., on Monday, the 25th May, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal suite, held a levee at the Viceregal Lodge. The following is the list of gentlemen who were present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Aitchison, the Hon Sir Charles K. S.I, CIE, LLD
Amir Ahmed Khan, General
Hayley, the Hon Sir SC, KCSI, CIE
Baker, Major-General Sir TD, KCB
Barbour, Mr D M, CS
Brownlow, Colonel H, RE
Buck, Mr E C, CS
Colvin, the Hon Sir Auckland, KCMG, CIE
Chesney, Col G T, CSI
Carey, Mr A D, CS
Combe, Col Boyce
Cunningham, Major-General A CSI, CIE
Cappel, Mr A J L
Crosthwaite, Col A C W urand, Mr H M, CSI
DePree, Col G G
Dawes, Col W G, CSI
Davies, Surgn-Maj R W
Denny, Lieut W A B, ADC
Dunlop-Smith, Capt J R
Fitzpatrick, Mr D, CS
Fairweather, Brigade-Surg J
Gough, Lt-Genl S W Hugh, KCB, VC
Gott, Major-Genl W C
Hope, the Hon T C, CSI, CIE
Hunter, the Hon W W, CSI, CIE, LL
Hunt, Col J V, CB
Haines, Capt G, ADC

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Anderson, Captain
Adams, Mr M
Arathoon, Mr L J
Anderson, Surg-Major R
Anthony, Captain E T
Brown, Major L F
Biscoe, Colonel
Broadfoot, Capt J E
Bicknell, Lt M
Beadnell, Capt
Bellew, Dy Surg-Genl H W, CSI
Burt, Mr H P
Bowyer, Capt
Brooke, Mr W R
Bolton, Capt
Bell, Lieut-Col M S
Bayley, Mr C S, CS
Burnaby, Colonel
Brown, Mr C
Broughton, Lieut R
Burnaby, Lieut-Col H A, CB
Bird, Col G C
Blanford, Mr H F
Blood, Lieut-Col B
Balfour, Lieut A M
Begbie, Major A
Beadon, Lieut-Col C
Barrow, Capt E G
Bailey, Major
Boulderson, Colonel
Barclay, Surg A
Coddington, Lieut Col F
Cunningham, Mr W J, C S
Chisholm, Mr A
Carson, Lieut W P
Crawford, Mr J A, C S
Carran, Major J P
Clementi, Lieut Col M
Collett, Col H
Cullin, Mr E V S
Carre, Major
Colman, Surgeon G M
Denny, Mr E A
Daukes, Mr F C, C S
Dunsterville, Captain K S
DuCane, Lieut H
Deane, Major T
Dunlop, Captain J
Dyson, Lieut Col Laurie
Davies, Captain
Douglas, Mr K R
Dowdan, Lieut-Col
Eyer, Mr E
Duke Surg Major O T
Dyer, Mr A
Dun, Captain E W
Dalblac, Captain
Elsson, Mr J
Elias, Mr N
Evans, Captain G A P
Elliot, Colonel R
Eustace, Captain F
Finlay, Mr J F C S
Foote, Captain R
Faithful, Capta n H
Freemas, Captain B L
Foston, Captain C F
Ford, Lieut-Col H J E
Fagan, H H F
Fletcher, Major H A
Freeman, Lieut-Col W
Franklin, Surg-Major B
Firebrace, Major F
Gardiner, Captain
Grimstone Lieut R E
Graham, Lieut-Colonel R E
Griffiths, Surgeon G S
Gowan, Major W E
Gould, Mr H. B
Gubbins, Captain
Gailway, Lieut-Col P Fitz G
Gale-Captain H C
Henman, Mr H
Henry, Mr W D
Hebbert, F B
Hutchison, Major
Humfrey, Major T B
Hilliard, Lieut R
Henderson, Mr E P, C S
Harington, Mr W B
Hynes, Mr G
Hickman, Lieut-D W
Hunter, Lieut-Colonel A S
Hudson, Lieut, W
Heywood, Lieut-Colonel J M
Ibbetson, Mr D
Irwin, Mr H
James, Mr S H, C S
Jameson, Major L F
Jackson, Lieut, H M
Johnson, Surgn-Major, ER
Keith, Major J

NEW PRESENTATIONS.

Names.	Presented by
Anstruther, Mr W T	Secretary P W D, Punjab
Beadon, Mr H A	Lt-Col C Beadon
Gordon, Mr H P	Lt-Col D H Trail, R E
Judge, Lt J	Capt Leitster
Kumar, K C Raya	Mr A Mackenzie, C S
Lund, Mr E	Lt-Col C Lund, R E
Lala Harnamdass	Mr C L Tupper, C S
Madden, Surgn-Genl C D K C B	Major-Genl Sir T D Baker, K C B
Prussia, Mr G D	Lt-Col D H Trail, R E
Ryall, Mr E C	Col G C DePree
Scott, Mr R H	Col G D Crosthwaite
Sirdar Charat Singh	Mr C L Tupper, C S
Whittall, Mr R	Mr B Ribbentrop

List of gentlemen who were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee:—

Higgins, Mr T
Goldney, Mr W G
Lane, Major-Genl C S
Wright, Major-Genl T C B
Sheridan, Mr P
Hobday, Major T F
Way, Col G A
Fanshawe, Mr H C
Abbott, Lieut H E S
Hay, Major E
O'Conor, Mr J E
Holmes, Lieut-Col A L E H
Forbes, Mr G S, C S
Ryan, Mr A F
Kamini Coomud Mukherjee Baboo
Rai Dowlet Ram Bahadoor
Rao Sahib Shamsul-Ulamara Amiri Kabir, Khurshid Jah Bahadoor
Mackenzie, Mr J W, C S
Turnbull, Mr R
Smith, Major W G

List of Native gentlemen who attended the Levee:—

Jemadar Chunderbeer Goorung
Jemadar Ameer Sing Goorung
Kazi Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadoor
Lala Gokalchund
Lala Bhagwan Das
Lala Gur Sahai Mal
Mir Syed Allum Khan Bahadoor
Maulvi Nawab Jan
Munshi Gurdit Singh
Sayad Muhammed Amir
Subadar Singbeer Sahle

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HONOUR TO SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

A GUJERATI weekly hears from London that a meeting of the natives now residing in London was held at the residence of Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Readymoney, when it was unanimously resolved to entertain Sir James Fergusson at an evening party in recognition of his successful efforts to bring the European and native communities in closer contact during his tenure of office as Governor of Bombay.

THE HON'BLE MR. RANADE.

THE same paper understands that the leading citizens of Poona are about to entertain the Hon'ble Mr. G. Ranade at a public dinner in honour of his appointment to the Legislative Council.

ADVERTISING FOR A HUSBAND.

A PARSEE lady advertises in the *Kaisar-i-Hind* for a husband. She says she is accomplished though not pretty, can play on the piano, and has a fair knowledge of English. She further adds that her father has set apart a "decent" sum for her dowry. She is only fifteen years old. Her "intended" should be under twenty-five and over seventeen, of a goodly presence, educated, and in good health.

A GRACEFUL ACT.

A FEW Parsee gentlemen have opened a subscription list, from the amount of which it is intended to purchase a suitable ornament to be presented to Mrs. Patell, the Parsee lady through whose presence of mind the life of a Hindoo child was saved the other day. Our readers, no doubt, remember the case in which a Musulman was charged before Mr. Doosbhoy Framjee with an attempt to kidnap a girl for the sake of her ornaments and had it not been for Mrs. Patell, who, suspecting something wrong, called the police and had the man arrested, the girl would have been made away with.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE REWAL COAL-FIELDS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

OUR readers must remember how the heavy price that the G. I. P. Railway Company has to pay for the coal its lines require, places it at a disadvantage in competition with the East India Railway that enjoys the facilities of buying its coal at comparatively lower prices, and is thus enabled to prevent the G. I. P. from reducing its freights on wheat to figures which would give us the inflow of the wheat of the interior for exportation abroad, to the immense benefit of the wheat producing provinces. Our readers will, therefore, concede that the Government in taking the action in respect of the Umaria Coal-mine, in the way we have stated above, have only consulted the claims of justice to the State of Rewah and of necessary convenience to the Indian public at large. If that action will at all prejudice the Raneegunge and similar coal-mining concerns, that may be a matter of regret to some, but no reason at all to object to the proceedings of the Government.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

THE *Native Opinion*, in commenting upon the memorial of Anjuman Islam, says that it would be impossible for the Government to please every sect and community of India by establishing for each of them a special system of education based on its own religious tenets, and carried on by professors of them. Fortunately however no such claim is set up by any other community besides the Musalmans who positively refused hitherto to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered on a neutral basis to all other classes, and the consequence is that they are lagging behind them. The case is of course different with enlightened Moslems, but their number is very small, and the bulk of the community will not accept any but a Muhammadan education imparted by teachers of their own nation. The memorialists complain that so far as this Presidency is concerned, Muhammadans may be said to be practically excluded from all positions of trust, honour, emolument. Let us hope that the case is not as bad as it is here represented, and that the partiality of Government for professors of other creeds is not so great as supposed; the memorialists must surely remember the case of the late statutory civilian in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, a Musalman noble, who was requested to resign because he could not undergo a particular departmental examination, and proved himself unworthy of the honour the Government had done him by the appointment.

ENGLISH PARTIES AND INDIAN POLITICS.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—The advantages which the people of this country enjoy from the British rule are owing to the concessions made to them by Whigs and Tories, Conservatives and Liberals alike, as Ministers, Governors-General, and Governors. This general fact should never be forgotten by our people nor should occasional mistakes here or there of a certain Governor-General or of a certain Administration be made the ground-work of condemning the political-party to which he or they may have belonged. For it closely examined the mistakes and shortcomings on the part of some of our British rulers, owing to which India has suffered grievously in times past, will not at all appear as only confined to the representatives of any single party. If we owed, for instance, the second Afghan war to the Conservative ministry and their representative in India at the head of its Government, the first Afghan war more disgusting and disgraceful in all respects than the second, we owed to a Whig administration and its representative in this country. And if the termination of the said second war was brought about by a Liberal ministry and its representative in India, that of the first was effected by a Conservative ministry and the Governor-General of its choice. Again, if the Indian import-duties were partially repealed by a Conservative ministry and its representative in India to serve their party interest, it was due because of the selfish pressure brought to bear on them by the Liberals of Manchester. Nay more, it was to serve party purposes that the Liberal ministry under subtle excuses repealed the cotton-duties in defiance of all the approved rules of the fiscal management of such a country as India. Further, if a Conservative administration imposed legal shackles on the freedom of the Native Press in India, the necessity for the same, as urged by the authors of the measure, though professedly denied by their political rivals, was, as a matter of fact, left to stand as though it were valid, long after these said rivals had succeeded to the powers of the said authors of the obnoxious measure, just in the same manner as it had stood from the first. For, let it be remembered that the Press-gagging Act of Lord Lytton, shorn of all its rigour as it was during his lordship's tenure of office, was not repealed until the Afghan war and the affairs relating thereto were satisfactorily settled by Lord Ripon. In other words, though the Act was from the first condemned loudly from house-tops by the Liberals, it was not repealed by the latter for a long time after their coming into power, under one specious excuse or another. The repeal in fact did not take place until the ostensible necessity which had induced Lord Lytton to pass it was over: We mean the said war. Further, if we owe to Lord Ripon, the Liberal Viceroy, the scheme of local self-government, in its present form, let it be remembered that the commencement of the scheme was made by Lord Mayo, the Conservative Viceroy than whom a more generous and sympathising ruler the people of this country have not known. And last but not least, let us always remember that what we call the Magna Charta of India or the Indian Constitution if so to speak, as per the Act of Parliament and Royal Proclamation of 1858, we owe to a Conservative administration. We refer to this in order to remind our Indian friends that the English governing classes of all parties, when in power, have been alike desirous of doing justice to India and to care for and promote the prosperity and the happiness of its people. We also wish to repeat that it is advisable for these people; specially their political leaders, to keep clear of the rivalries of the political parties in England, and not unduly extol or disparage any one at the expense of the rest.

THE PADROADO.

IN our announcement of the further prorogation granted to Portugal for four months we drew attention to the significant wording of the order. Enlarging on this point the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* writes:—

The wording of the order, which grants the Padroado a further lease of life, is of great importance. The decree they will prepare *will not be extraordinary jurisdiction* of the Archbishop of Goa are continued for four months, whereas the previous prorogation mentioned only the *extraordinary* jurisdiction. The change of phraseology bodes little good to the Padroado, and indicates that when the long deferred abridgment of the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa does take place the reform will be more sweeping than has been hitherto attained as regards the Padroado. To make it clear to our readers we must place before them a few facts connected with the history of the Padroado.

Until the promulgation of the Bull *Multa praeclare* (1838), there existed in India the three Sees of Cochin, Cranganore and Meliapur, suffragan to the Archdiocese of Goa. These Sees were abolished by the aforesaid Bull together with the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, which was limited to Portuguese territory. The Papal decree was, however, resisted, and the long dispute which followed in consequence was at last put an end to by the Concordat of 1857, by which an English See was had hitherto been continued *de facto* by the Goa clergy in defiance of the Holy See was delegated to the Archbishop of Goa. But the jurisdiction so granted was not the same in all places. It was an *extraordinary* jurisdiction in the suppressed bishoprics of Cochin, Cranganore and Meliapur, over which the Archbishop of Goa had only exercised Metropolitan jurisdiction; it was an *ordinary* jurisdiction in those territories of Malabar which formed part of the episcopal See of Goa. The latter included Bombay, Canara, Hyderabad and other parts of India. When the Pope in 1857 partially reinstated the Archbishop of Goa in his authority, however, he did so provisionally and conditionally only. One of the conditions, for instance, on which the restoration was made was that the King of Portugal should nominate no more bishops in India. As everyone knows none were ever founded.

The result of the remissness of the Crown of Portugal in regard to its duties in those places where the Padroado remained in force was that, in August last, the Holy See issued a Brief revoking and issued, abolishing the delegated jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. The Brief was subsequently suspended for a time. In this Brief there were mentioned seven vicariates, one of them Hyderabad, belonging to the diocese of Goa, in which therefore the Archbishop held ordinary jurisdiction. The intention of the Holy See was therefore by no means to create the abolition of the Padroado to the extraordinary jurisdiction. If, then, the Brief uses only the expression 'extraordinary,' omitting the expression 'ordinary,' it is evident that the Holy See used the word in its general acceptation or as identical with 'delegated and Provincial.' The Padroadists, however, endeavoured to make capital out of the expression thus employed, ignoring the fact that Hyderabad had been directly mentioned in the Brief, and tried to persuade themselves that Bombay and Canara would not participate in the threatened abolition.

The argument seemed to be a plausible one, but whatever comfort may have been derived from it by those who advanced it, must be sadly diminished by the new aspect given to the matter in the decree which expressly prorogues the *ordinary and extraordinary* jurisdiction for four months. What will be said now by those who until a few days ago persuaded themselves that the ordinary jurisdiction was safe from all danger of abolition? It looks very much as if by the explicit mention of the *ordinary* jurisdiction the Holy See sought to dispel the illusion which had hitherto prevailed as to its intentions. The ordinary jurisdiction and the extraordinary are now pointedly placed on the same footing, and both will apparently share the same fate four months hence or perhaps later. The prospect now before the Padroadists is, if anything, more gloomy than it was a few days before. At any rate we may take it for granted that they would have preferred the prorogation without the ordinary jurisdiction being bracketed together with the extraordinary. In appealing to Rome now they will be obliged to make out a special case in favour of the ordinary jurisdiction, and that will make their position more difficult than ever, for double or parallel ordinary jurisdiction is more palpably objectionable than the other.

With regard to the correspondence in our columns during the past week the *Examiner* further says:—Whenever one hears of petitions in favour of the Padroado signed by so many thousands or tens of thousands of persons, it is worth while to refer to trustworthy statistics in order to discover if possible where the thousands come from. We did this ourselves when we read of the great meeting in the Framji Cowasji Hall, and we showed that, if there was any truth in the Census returns, ten thousand subjects of the Archbishop of Goa could not possibly have attended it. In the same way, we find that the Vara of Bassein has made a slight mistake in making himself the spokesman of 17,000 Catholics in Bassein. In the last Administration Report we read that the number of Roman Catholics in the Varado of Bassein is 15,548. The number is taken from a return made by the Vicar General of the Portuguese Jurisdiction in Bombay. According to the *Annuario do Arcebispado de Goa* published under authority of the Archbishop of Goa, the number is 14,698. We might ask how many of these are infants who know nothing of the Padroado. It would be more interesting, however, to know how many of them belong to the opposition referred to by "N. F. G." in the *Bombay Gazette*. The Padroadists will soon find it necessary to establish a Statistical Department of their own for the special purpose of supporting their marvellous estimates of the number of people who prefer a nominal attachment to the King of Portugal to their best interests. In the *Goa Boletim Official* or *Government Gazette* of the 26th instant there appears an acknowledgment by the Minister of Marine of the receipt by the King of Portugal of a telegram from the Portuguese Consul at Bombay describing the great meeting attended by "ten thousand" Catholics. We have already pointed out that the number cannot possibly be correct, nor have the friends of the Padroado endeavoured to prove that it is. From the same despatch it appears that the ecclesiastical dignitary known as the Vicar General of the Ghauts has telegraphed to His Majesty that 15,000 Catholics of that Mission have petitioned for the retention of the Padroado. In the *Annuario do Arcebispado de Goa e das Missoes do Real Padroado Portuguez na India*, for the year 1884, the latest official account published by the Archiepiscopal Secretariat, we find that in the entire Vicariate-General of the Ghauts there were 7,739 Catholics subject to the Goa jurisdiction. To this number we will add all those belonging to the Varado of Hyderabad, which we understand is at present under the administration of the Vicar-General of the Ghauts. The official figures in the *Annuario* give a total of 4,401. We thus obtain a grand total of 12,140, men, women and children. To make up the 15,000 spoken of, 2,700 are wanted. Where did the Vicar-General find them?

THE FORTIFICATION OF HERAT.

A CORRESPONDENT whose opinion, formed on a personal and professional knowledge of the case, is entitled to every consideration, writes to the *Pioneer* as follows:—

Among the precautionary measures which you tell us the Government is now taking for the defence of Afghanistan is the fortification of Herat according to the principles of modern military science under the superintendence of English engineers, and its armament with heavy guns from English arsenals. Of the advisability of this course no one seems to entertain a doubt, but if you will allow me a brief space in your columns I think I can give some strong reasons for my own belief that the money so spent will be worse than thrown away, and that to fortify Herat will be nothing better than another step towards the Avernus into which we have been steadily descending since the reversal of Lord Lytton's policy which, with all due deference to Sir Lepel Griffin, I maintain to have been the wisest ever taken. It is now generally, if not universally, admitted by soldiers that Herat, whatever it was half a century ago, has now no title to be called the "Key of India." It is the reverse of a strong position by Nature; it directly commands no line of military junction of roads. It is not a large centre of population or commerce, nor the habitation of a powerful tribe or independent Prince; in fact, at the present day, it is nothing more than the decayed capital of the poorest Province of Afghanistan, and the head-quarters of the semi-foreign army that keeps that province in subjection. Who first called Herat the key of India, I do not know, but, whoever he was, he has bequeathed to us a fatally *damnosa hereditas*. It may be that he had some reason on his side fifty or sixty years ago, about which time I conceive this most pestilent epithet to have been coined. Herat was then the capital of the remnant of the possessions of Ahmed Shah which still remained faithful to his descendants. The province was contiguous to Persia through which country Russia could then easily bring her influence to bear, by force or intrigue, the Khanates and the Turkoman desert being in those days impenetrable. It could, therefore, be plausibly argued that, if Russia obtained a footing in Herat, she would use it to bring to bear her influence over the rest of Afghanistan, and be in a position to put into execution the invasion of India, which, with the threats of Napoleon still ringing in their ears the Punjab and Sind independent, the Mahratta power not finally crushed, and men still alive in India who remembered the raids of Ahmed Shah if not the massacre of Madir, did not seem to the masters of India the wild dream it does now-a-days. Thus Herat came to be considered the key of India, and to deny it became a heresy which the veriest Russophil shrank from expressing, even if he took the trouble to have any doubts on the subject. For this article of faith we paid a million or so on a Persian war in 1856-57; and it may be that Herat even then deserved in some measure the value we placed on it. But circumstances alter cases. Since Herat was first dubbed the key of India, England and Russia have advanced, till their dominions encircle Afghanistan everywhere but on the side of Herat, which is now no more than a stage on one of the two roads, and that the longest, which leads from one to the other. Strategically Balkh, which is nearer the Russian frontier and more exposed to attack than Herat, is of equal or greater importance, but no one thinks of fortifying it, while the idea that Herat is to be made into a first class or an impregnable fortress. To accomplish the latter feat man is powerless without the aid of Nature, afforded, moreover, with no niggard hand. In such ground as that which Herat stands impregnable is only a figure of speech. And to make it a first or even second class fortress would cost more pounds than the Amir with all our help will be able to give rupees. What could possibly be done, and done, is to repair the crumbling walls of the enceinte, and throw up a few advanced earthworks, to be armed with obsolete smooth-bores, in fact as impossible to the modern engineer as Sebastopol or Batoums. This is a vain hope. The fortresses and improvised strong places defended by Turks in the last war were without exception strong by nature. Plevna aside the unquestioned superiority of the Turk over the Afghan as a soldier, the Sultan's forces have for half a century contained many European officers, mostly Poles and Hungarians, of high scientific attainments, and the Turkish army has thus always had the benefit of skill in the details of the military art, wholly unapproachable by that of the Amir. In one point the two are alike. Ottoman pasha and Afghan sirdar are equally susceptible to the influence of the golden key, a system of attack in which the Russians are notoriously proficient, and which is particularly useful against the detached works which modern artillery has made indispensable.

Taking these premises into consideration, can any one believe that Herat could hold out against a Russian *corps d'armee* of twenty-five thousand men with a rifled siege train for the thirty-five days it would take to concentrate an equal force of strength to march from Kandahar to its relief, even should an English army be moved at all. Under the most favourable conditions, with a railway to the northern base of the Khawak pass, and a road to Kandahar itself, it would not be practicable to concentrate 25,000 men at that city, and have them ready to move a day earlier than the appearance of a Russian army before the walls of Herat. Familiar as I am with the country, I should probably fall in a week. With a hundred thousand pounds or so spent on its fortifications and a few score of British guns mounted on them it might hold out for a month, but fall it would in the end. Every rupee spent on Herat, every English gun or rifle captured in it, as captured they would assuredly be, would be a stone taken away from the foundations of British prestige, a link removed in the chain which binds India to England. In addition to this politico-sentimental objection it is obvious that the fortification and armament of Herat would be of immense aid to the Russians in subsequent operations. If they did not find a fortress ready to their hand, they would have to stop and make one to serve as a base for further advance. In fact, paradoxical as it may seem, it is quite possible that a fortified Herat would rather accelerate than impede the march of a Russian army from Sarakhs to the Helmund. The object of fortifications is defined to be the protection of some adequate object, such as a great capital or arsenal to enable a small body of men to hold a position against superior numbers until relieved or to delay the march of those numbers as long as possible. The walls of Herat protect nothing but a name; their defenders do not wish to be relieved even if it were practicable to relieve them, and they would be of such value to the invaders as to quicken rather than delay their march. Were the Union Jack still floating over Kandahar (alas! for the day it was hauled down), and British outposts on the Helmund, the question would wear a very different aspect; but in abandoning Khandahar we also abandoned Herat, and the only wise course now is to minimise its importance. Let us not blame Abdur Rahman for keeping at Kabul the money and the arms given him for the defence of his country, instead of sending them to Herat. On the contrary let us urge him to go a step further in the same direction, and following the example of that great soldier Nadir Shah at Kandahar, raze the walls and fill in the ditch of Herat, building a new capital for his western Province in the vicinity and calling it by his own name. So should we hear no more of the key of India. If fortifications there must be, let them be made to guard the passes of the Hindoo Kush, where a week's delay might save Kabul.

BENGAL.

THE PORT TRUST.—Amongst the various rumours and speculations now rife regarding the reorganisation of the Port Trust, there is a report that the jetty collections are to be made over to the Collector of Government Sea Customs, and the Port Approaches, the Harbour Master's Department, and the River Survey to the Port Officer, as we have already mentioned. There will be also a body corporate, in substitution of the existing one, who will have the management and control of the Strand Railway, the Strand Bank establishments, the collection of wharf dues, and of the Strand house and godown rents, &c.—*Indian Daily News.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SIND-SAGAR DOAB STRATEGICAL RAILWAY.

DESCRIBING the line taken by the strategical railway now in course of construction in the Sind-Sagar Doab, the *Pioneer* says:—This railway and some local roads are the only defensive works which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, though doubtless a credulous public at home, after reading the Secretary of State's speech, pictured a line of fortresses springing up like mushrooms along the frontier. The railway really starts from Lala Musa, halfway between Wasirbad and Jhelum stations on the Punjab Northern line, but as a narrow-gauge line is already in existence from Lala Musa to Bhera, 43 miles to the west, all that is needed in this first section is to convert the line to a broad gauge. This is being rapidly done, and at the same time preparations are being made for bridging the Jhelum at Chakniaam, a ferry now linking the line on the south with that on the north running to the Kheora salt mines. The bridge will span the river nearly opposite Pind Dadan Khan; and thence the line will follow the right bank of the Jhelum to Kushab, opposite Shahpur, an important town on the western road from Lahore to Dera Ismail Khan. The further alignment from Kushab is due west across the Sind-Sagar Doab until the Indus is struck at Kalabagh. The railway thence turns due south and skirts the left bank of the Indus for about 100 miles; then bends slightly to the south-east, and finds its terminus on the right bank of the Chenab opposite Sher Shah, a few miles below Multan. A small branch line will also be run from the station on the Chenab to a point on the Indus opposite

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

THE values of securities continue to advance on the London Exchange, Consols being ⅛ higher again yesterday at 100⅛, Indian Loans ¼ higher both in sterling and rupee. The rebound which has taken place is not only the result of easier money and a pacific settlement of political affairs, but is also assisted by the effects of the previous scare in discrediting Russian and other foreign stocks.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, the sales being only 5,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but arrivals were 1-64d. lower. To-day's market is reported steady, with sales of 4,000 bales, prices unaltered. In New York yesterday readyMid-Uplands were quoted at 10 15-16d., August shipment at 10·92 cents per lb. To-day the market there is closed for decoration day.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position, so far as we can give it, Reuter's figures of visible supply having unfortunately been mutilated in transmission. Owing to the holidays the Liverpool stock has been increased by 37,000 bales on the week, and the figures for the U. K. are exactly the same as on the corresponding day last year with middling American ¼d. per lb. lower and Surats ¼d. per lb. higher. The visible supply, however, is very much smaller, and the invisible supply both of the raw staple and the manufactured article still less, so that the first symptoms of improved demand would be immediately felt.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	7,000	5,000	30,000
" Exports to U. K.....	12,000	16,000	43,000
" " Cont.....	8,000	2,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,660,000	4,741,000	5,803,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,202,000	2,182,000	2,594,000
" Cont. "	1,362,000	1,365,000	1,765,000
" Stock in the Ports	530,000	473,000	506,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	926,000	917,000	977,950
" London	30,000	61,000	56,200
American afloat	50,000	45,000	110,000
East Indian "	30,000	133,000	168,000
	1,156,000	1,156,000	1,312,150
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6¼d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ...	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 13-16d.	1 9-16d.

The Bombay market remains dull and inactive to the last degree. Receipts from the districts are no doubt larger than they have been hitherto, but they have practically no effect on prices, dealers preferring to hold over their supplies with the expectation of selling to the local mills later on at better rates. And in so doing we cannot say they are ill advised,as stocks here are unusually light for the time of year, and the article on its merits is cheap. Some few purchases of Dholleras and Oomed Dharwars are reported to have been made to-day on the basis of Rs. 200 per candy for good, to cover May shipments, but in a general way the demand on the part of exporters is insignificant.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in favour, both ready and forward. Quotations for Fours have advanced to Rs. 96⅜ to ½ for ready and Rs. 96½ to ½ for June delivery.

SHARES are steady, but not very active. Spinning Mills are no stronger ; on the contrary, transactions reported are barely at previous rates. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 3,925. Kemp and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 331, Treacher and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 1,200.

COALS are in very poor demand. For a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley now in harbour the best offer obtainable is Rs. 13 per ton alongside, and Nantyglo Cardiff is offering at Rs. 14 without finding buyers.

EXCHANGE is weaker again, owing partly to lower quotations for Bar Silver from London—some private messages we hear giving 49d.—but mainly to the extraordinary dearth of mercantile bills. To all outward appearance the bulk of the large shipments now going forward have already been financed for, and the banks find themselves gaining in funds as the means of employing them are rapidly contracting. Closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-8d.	"
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 7d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 7 3-32d.	"
Francs " " "	2·01½	"

WHEAT.—Although Liverpool quotations through Reuter come 2d. per cental lower for No. 1 Soft White and 1d. down in No. 2, the market here remains without quotable change, and extremely dull. Large as the arrivals are, they are mostly taken up against previous sales, and sellers are accordingly free from any special pressure to force business. For No. 1 Pesay we quote Rs. 25 per candy ; No. 2, Rs. 24 ; Soft Red, Rs. 23½ ; Hard Red Rs. 20 per candy.

SEEDS are as dull as Wheat. Linseed is unchanged in value. Rapseed is rather easier, Yellow Guzerat being obtainable at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.

FREIGHTS present no new feature. The market is wanting in life, shippers, owing to the existing depression in produce, being very chary about making fresh engagements. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9s. 25s.	25s.
Antwerp.....	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles.....	32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d	26s. 3d.
Trieste-Venice ..	37s. 6d.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	650
National Bank of India.....	97,320	£ 250		do.	95

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Koono, 1,119 tons, Captain R. R. Neill, sailed on Saturday last for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE Barque Sadaktullabari, 352 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Penang and Singapore with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Shahjehan, 1,035 tons, Captain A. S. Young, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coasts with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Glen Mavis, 1,381 tons, Captain J. G. Weight, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Rives Ettrick, 934 tons, Captain John Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain T. H. S. Millard arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th April) with a cargo of coals.

THE steam-ship Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah with a general cargo and 520 pilgrims on deck.

THE steam-ship Port Adelaide, 1,783 tons, Captain A. Williams, sailed yesterday for London via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs., Miss, and 4 Master Jardines.

THE steam-ship Scawfell, 1,340 tons, Captain John Stanhope, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Penarth (2nd May) with a cargo of 2,513 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Redsea, 2,165 tons, Captain C. Baker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, which port she left on the 2nd May with a cargo of 3,436 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to W. and A. Graham.

THE B. J. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Burman 675 tons, Captain Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrechee (28th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Revd H. Macduff, Surg.-Major Keelan, H. Sidick, two friends and boy, and Suckukchand and servant, and 103 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Java, 943 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bussorah,—Mr. Ooaman and 3 servants. For Kurrachee—Mr. R. S. Campbell and one servant. For Kurrachee—2nd class Hospital Assistant R. Atmarjee and 62 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship China, 3,044 tons, Captain G. Dodero, will leave to-day for Naples, Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Maj C. E. Hallett, Col. C. Ballaston, Mr and Mrs. Walker and one infant, Mrs. A. M. de Lima, Col. Vanheythusen, Mr. G. Olcense, Mr. Andrew Murray, Prince R. de Fansigney Lyenige, Mr. L. Bozzoni, Mr. Bozzoni and 2 children, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Tomiolo, Mr. C. P. Handen, Mrs. Maria, Mr. Hite Cosnare, wife, and 2 infants, Mrs. Walker's ayah, Mr. Zabo and 43 deck passengers for Aden.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, sailing on the 1st June, 1885, at noon for Genoa :—Major C E Hallett, Col C Ballaston, Mr Walker, Mrs Walker, one infant and ayah, Mrs A M de Lima, Mr Nicholson, Mr Loudon, Mr. F Bozzoni, Mrs Bozzoni and 2 children, Mr Bargarella, Mr G A Olcese, Mr A Murray, Prince R. Fancigny Lucinge, Baron L de la Grange, Mr Tomilo, Mr. John Rohde, Mrs Rohde and child, Mr. L X Lobo, Mr Hugh Crawford. For Aden—Mr Guastalla and 56 deck.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. steam-ship Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain A. B. Daniels, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Shangai (2nd May) with China and Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Melbourne,—Mr. F W Howse, Mrs Uphill, Mr A Jenkinso. From Colombo, —Hon Justice Scott and servant, Mr F Coaten, Mr Badooride. From Glenelg,—10 natives. From Sydney—One native. From Hongkong, Mr K Sherif ; and Mr. Ashton for London.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Venetia (s).....	Daniel	Shangai, May 2.
30	Scawfell (s)	Stanliope ...	Penarth, May 2.
	Redsea (s)	Baker	Cardiff, May 2.
31	River Ettrick (s)..	Wallace	Hongkong.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, May 28.
	Bretton Hall (s) ...	Millard	Cardiff, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Jerusalem	Breach.....	London.
	Ravena (s).....	Stewart	China.
	Irene Morris (s) ...	Halliburton.	Genoa.
	Glen Mavis (s).....	Weight	Junkirk.
	Koono (s)	Neill.....	Hull.
31	Adria (s).....	Raffin	Aden, &c.
	Port Adelaide (s).	Williams ...	London.
	Shahjehan (s) ...	Young	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Java, Kendall, for Persian Gulf.
" China, Dodero, for Naples, Genoa, &c.
Barque Sadaktulbari, Nacoda, for Singapore.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Merka, for Zanzibar.
" Accomac, for Antwerp.
" Venetia, for London.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
27 Shahzada (s) .....Burleigh ....Calcutta, May 8.
Brenda .....Nickells ....Liverpool, Feb. 11.
Reliance .....English ....Liverpool, Feb. 5.
DEPARTURES.
May 25.—Steamer Rajpootana. Ship County of Clare.
May 27.—Steamer Clan Buchanan. Ship Dynomene.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—35 cases corn flour, B and A Hormarji ; 21 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*.
Victoria s—25 cases whisky, Julius, Palmer and Co.
Clan Mackenzie s—30 hogsheads ale, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Ravena s—25 packages cheese, bacon, provision, &c., Green and Read ; 12 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 5 cases colours, A Blaschcek and Co ; 25 cases lamps and 3 bundles hardware, Theodor Knaust ; 1 hogshead whisky, J Marshall ; 1 case burgundy, 10 cases whisky and 15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 23 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 110 cases brandy, N. Ardaseer and Sons ; 70 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 6 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Teviot s—20 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premjee ; 20 casks fuse, M M Moody and Co.
Horn Head s—11 cases medicine, T Bhanjee.
Clyde s—13 cases brandy and 7 cases claret, A Ramgidass.
Sunbeam s—1,176 plates hard spelter, D Khimjee ; 250 drums linseed oil, 120 kegs paint and 25 drums soft soap, E Abdool Currim ; 6 casks hard spelter, Volkart Bros ; 50 drums turpentine, A A. Adomjee, 113 kegs paint and 25 drums turpentine, E Keekabhoy ; 8 casks copper and brass wire, A Blaschcek ; 43 cases glassware, N P Mahomed ; 150 cases beer, W and A Graham.
Henzada s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gwalior s—30 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Mackenzie s—10 cases umbrellas, Wallace and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Gwalior s—1 hogshead claret, Rodgers and Co.
China s—20 cases claret and 1 case eau-de-cologne, Bolton and Co ; 50 cases brandy, P N Killawalla ; 170 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Belgravia s—100 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co; 38 bales cotton, Hajee Cassum ; 537 cwts coir yarn, P Dewjee.
Nubia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 184 cwts coir yarn, P Dewjee.
Counsellor s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clan Cameron s—38 bales cotton, H C H Gunny.

FOR LONDON.
Gulf of Akaba, s—200 bales cotton, G Bythell ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 13 balesHides, D Bajhoo ; 16 bales hides, M Coorjee ; 7 bales skins, S Ramajanally ; 14 bales skins, E Gangjee ; 1 bales woollen carpets, M Gordhandass; 27 bales sheepskins, H Dharsey ; 8 bales hides, D Mahomed.
Venetia s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3224 cwts behda nuts, K Bhawan; 89 cwts wax, R Manockji ; 400½ cwts myrabollams, K Bhowan.

FOR ANTWERP.
Gulf of Venice s,—550 bales cotton, Gaddum—Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.
Athabasca s—1,9694 cwts groundnuts, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Adona s—70 bales cotton, Brem and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts poppyseed ; A Blaschcek and Co; 3892½ cwts poppyseed and 4,521 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.
Cotherstone s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Gleadowe s—21,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.
Etna s—14,000 cwts wheat and 9,201 cwts linseed, F Masotti.
Koono s—3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Othello s—6,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Greenock—7,500 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus.
Glen Mavis s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,700 cwts wheat, Punanst and Co.
Teviot s—1,596 cwts poppyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Gwalior s—29 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Melpomene s—200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 53 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Amphitrite s—521 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Gwalior s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Melpomene s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.
Mark Lane s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 144 bales cotton and 380 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Prinz George s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,016 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Prinz George s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Victoria s—300 cwts horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR SALONICA.
Amphitrite s—14 bales hides, M Cohen and Fils.

FOR BORDEAUX.
Sunbeam s—10,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.
Ayerst, Lt, 98th Regt, for higher standard, from Asirgarh.
Octon, Col, late 51st KOLI, going home, from Dinapore.
Strutt, Col, 3rd L I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Birdwood Lt, 3rd L I, on leave, from Poona
Mistri, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.
Acton, Col, 51st late L I, on retirement, to England.
Mistri, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 1.

All members are urgently requested to return their rifles to Head-quarters for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

The Sword drill Class for officers will be held at the back of the Town Hall this day, Monday, the 1st June 1885, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Opposite Temple Bar.
Fees strictly moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectus in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE ?

MR. LAZARUS' System is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes :—Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced,spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending 30th May, 1885 :—

Shelf No.		Title.	Author.
		ROOM A.	
13	14	Life of Cardinal Wolsey.....	Geo. Cavendish.
38	4	Lawn Tennis.....	Lt. S.C.F. Peile.
63	1	History of Israel.....	J. Wellhausen.
154	11	Ballooning.....	G. May.
185	7	Indian Notes about Dogs.....	Major C.—
214	1	The Burmese Empire.....	Father Sangermano.
231	20-21	Russia under the Czars.....	S. Stepniak.
251	5	The Story of Chinese Gordon, 2nd Vol.....	A. E. Hake.
		ROOM B.	
10	3	Serapis.....	Geo. Ebers.
13	17	The Evangelist.....	A. Daudet.
33	13	Fortune's Fool.....	J. Hawthorne.
36	17	The Corsars.....	J. Hill.
41	17	Prince Serge Panine.....	Geo. Ohnet.
64	16	Rosemoyne.....	
69	9	Kopal-kundala	H. A. D. Phillips.
53	21-23	Within the Precincts.....	Mrs. Oliphant.

T. G. B. ATKINSON,
Librarian.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAKER—May 29, at Khandala, the wife of Alfred Baker, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—May 3, at Chittagong, the wife of S. J. Martin, of a son.
TWEEDY—May 23, at Bijnor, the wife of G. A. Tweedy, C.S., of a son.
WATKINS—May 25, at Mhow, C. I., the wife of Captain John Watkins, 2nd Bn. Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FASKEN—PRATT—At St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, by the Rev. C. Hume, Chaplain, Charles G. M. Fasken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to Eveline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Pratt, Harpley, Norfolk.

DEATH.

BAGSHAWE—May 20, at Naini Tal, Doris, the only daughter of K. and C. Bagshawe.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1885.

THE *Daily News* makes what looks like a reliable announcement of an acceptance by the Russian Government of the British proposals. The chief points in the acceptance are that both Maruchak and Zulfikar are to remain within the Amir's territory, Russia, therefore, having abandoned her claim to Maruchak on the somewhat audacious ground that it formed part of the Penjdeh oasis and must on that account go with Penjdeh, as well as the not less audacious distinction which she drew between Zulfikar and the Zulfikar Pass, assigning the former to the Amir and proposing to retain the latter for herself. The news, considering all that we have heard during the last ten days about new and exacting claims by Russia, ought, perhaps, to be accepted with reserve ; and in estimating the value of the arrangement which is said to have been made, it will be as well to remember that the whole of it is not before us, and that it may include qualifying terms which would greatly affect its efficacy. But this, at least, appears to have been secured beyond doubt, that the general outlines of the new frontier have been agreed upon, and that it remains now only for the experts on the spot to mark it out. The situation that has been brought about is much the same as that which exists when a congress of diplomatists has indicated in a treaty the general course of a frontier, leaving it to a scientific commission to carry out the details of the delimitation. Assuming that there are no damaging reservations and qualifications in the bargain just concluded between London and St. Petersburg, this is as satisfactory a pass as we could reasonably have expected to arrive at. The business now passes, for a time at least, from the hands of the diplomatists to those of the experts, and provided the Alikhanoffs and the Komaroffs who are hovering about those parts can be bound over to keep the peace, the work ought to go on quietly enough. The Russian delimitation staff, having no such reasons for falling ill as General Zelenoy had at Tiflis last winter, will probably keep their appointment better than their chief did. Colonel Ridgway is on the spot, ready to begin the moment that his general instructions reach him from London. The Russian Government have instructed M. Lessar to meet him, and if they wish the world to credit them with a sincere desire to bring this business to a satisfactory issue, they will see to it that there is no unnecessary delay in his arrival on the Hari Rud. They have not escaped the imputation that the delays in their diplomacy were deliberately arranged. If it is of any advantage to them to free themselves from suspicions of this sort, they cannot be too prompt in sending their commissioner forward. For the Czar must know that, however trustful the spirit in which his Government have been met by the English Ministry, there is in the public mind something more than a lingering suspicion of their sincerity which it might be greatly to their interest to remove.

The Afghans are to part with Penjdeh, and *pace* Lord Randolph Churchill and the denouncers of "humiliating surrender," they do not thereby part with much. To these protestants against the arrangement it ought to be sufficient to answer that they surely need not set higher store upon it than the potentate whose claim to it they seem to think so absolute and unanswerable. If the Amir will not fight for it, doubtful as he is if it ever belonged to him or his predecessors in title, why should we ? It is all very well for the watchdog to take his stand in the middle of the road and to bark away as though he could thereby assert his master's claim to highway as well as house. But when the master himself declares that he makes no such claim is it not time for the well-meaning but too vigilant watchdog to cease barking ? Unless Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, and other victims of infuriated humiliation are anxious to seem more Afghan than the Afghans they will follow Lord Salisbury's wise example in making little of Penjdeh. Even assuming—and the assumption is a very large one—that in consenting to the cession of Penjdeh we have sanctioned a transfer of what was at one time lawfully Afghan territory, it does not follow that we have thereby weakened the Afghan State. The one purpose to which the Government could fitly apply themselves in this matter was to secure for the Amir a good working frontier—a frontier which offered the fewest inducements to the tribes beyond to attack it, and which, if so attacked, he could defend with as little effort as possible. This is the condition to which, in the mutual shock of tribes and nations, frontiers are in the long run made to conform. The frontier that lasts longest is not the frontier which has its justification in misty title-deeds or in the proofs of shadowy and merely customary allegiances, but the one which affords fewest pretexts for dispute between adjacent tribes and Governments. Whatever application the English Government may have given to this principle in the recent negotiations, there is reason to believe that they had it clearly in view when they sent Sir Peter Lumsden to Afghanistan. He was not told to insist upon the retention under the Afghan rule of every mile of ground over which the Amirs of Kabul had reigned, though he was necessarily instructed to work in the light of history. But no single consideration, either historical or ethnographic, was to prevail over the more momentous consideration whether any given arrangement would supply a practicable, working frontier, which might reasonably be expected to contribute to the stability of Afghanistan and the peace of Central Asia.

Mr. Gladstone has more than once of late spoken on the hypothesis that the Amir himself might be unwilling to assert his claim to Penjdeh by force of arms. The Premier has also spoken incidentally of the information which the Government have received regarding the Amir's views, and there seems nothing strained in the inference from these circumstances that the Government, so far from deserting him, have really acted in accordance with his wishes. If regard be had to the conditions under which alone the chief of a State like Afghanistan can exercise authority, there would be nothing astonishing in the Amir's indifference to the retention of Penjdeh. Afghanistan is not like a highly organised State, in which the authority of the central power is as effectively maintained in the most distant extremity as under the walls of the royal palace. The further from Kabul the less substantial his power is, and Penjdeh might prove a *damnosa hæreditas* to a ruler who until lately had not ventured upon asserting his authority beyond Bala Murghab, which is about forty miles on this side of Penjdeh. At any rate, let us not conclude, without much stronger proof than is yet within sight, that Afghanistan will be less strong, less friendly to us, and less independent because we have not encouraged the Amir to resist the claim of Russia to a territory upon which he sets small value, and of which people entitled to speak authoritatively upon the subject assert that more than enough has been said. As to the permanence of the settlement which appears to have been arrived at, people will no doubt for some time to come have opinions of their own. The Russians themselves can do more than anyone else to dispel whatever lingering belief there may be that this is a mere patching up for the purposes of the moment, and that they will re-open the question whenever it is convenient to them to do so. They can do more than anyone else to silence the prophets, whom perhaps it is best to leave entirely to them. But whenever the question may be revived, or in whatever form, we shall be able to deal with it the more easily for having a plainly marked boundary line. It is as easy to violate a contract as an "understanding," but then it is easier to deal with the one sort of violation than with the other.

A COLOMBO telegram reports the arrival there on their homeward voyage of the Australian Contingent. The disappointment of the men that there was so little fighting, and their regret that they had not come on to India "to fight the Russians," will be taken note of by the chroniclers of our time as salient instances of the enthusiasm for the defence of the Empire which has been developed in these later days. Their regret, doubtless, will be modified if they learn on their arrival at Sydney that as much has been gained without fighting the Russians as we could have gained by a costly war. Yet we may be sure that it is no unreal disappointment of which they complain. The Australian mail brings news from the Colonies which shows that our fellow-subjects in that part of the world have taken seriously to the task of preparing for eventualities. In all directions there have been public meetings, urging on the Governments the increase of the colonial militia and the improvement of the defences. The Governments, for their parts, have actively responded to the appeals of the public, where indeed they have not already anticipated them. Even at a meeting in Melbourne to celebrate so peaceful a triumph as that of the Eight Hours movement, the Premier, Mr. Service, could not help expressing his wish that the Russians could look in and see what splendid material Australia provided for the making of an army. The Contingent in the Soudan was a fine sample of this material, and it is a grievous thing to learn that, while they had scarcely any opportunities of showing their pluck in action, as many as twenty-five per cent. of those on board are in the doctor's hands.

THE Soudan Expedition has no sooner been brought to an end than the scheme for erecting a hospital at Port Said as a Gordon memorial has also been abandoned. There was much to be said for the project—notably the great need of a European hospital under European management in the place of the very badly managed hospital which is already in operation there under the auspices of the Egyptian Government. It was, indeed, upon this fact that the appeal mainly rested. But there was no necessary connection between the plea that Port Said wanted a hospital and the contention that a hospital would have been the best memorial of Gordon's greatness and goodness that an admiring nation could put up. There never was any enthusiasm for the scheme. People at home most have something that they can see, or they will not subscribe their money to it, no matter how good the object or how strong the claim. A big monument in London, even though it were only something to look at, could "enthuse" them in a way that a much more useful memorial a couple of thousand miles off would scarcely do. The committee "invite suggestions" for the memorial—a not very satisfactory position for a memorial committee to be in who have the generosity of a whole nation to draw upon, provided they could invite it to apply itself to a suitable purpose. Whatever the answer may be, it is to be hoped that the committee will not be too exclusively led by considerations of utility. Looked at from the purely utilitarian point of view, it might be difficult to get half a dozen men to agree precisely upon the utility of a Gordon. A splendid statue fills no hungry mouths and clothes no nakedness ; but it may stir hearts and keep alive healthy emotions, and hand down to Englishmen of all time a noble and an inspiring tradition. Meantime it is to be hoped that the question of European hospital accommodation at Port Said will not be lost sight of because it has been decided that a new hospital in that port would not be the best memorial to General Gordon. There is a real need for it ; it is a need that concerns, directly or indirectly, most people who pass between East and West, and if it is not put up to commemorate General Gordon's virtues it might be put up to meet an urgent want.

WE learn that Mr. W. R. Pratt, Senior Collector and Political Agent, Satara, will not return to India, and that there will be a keen competition for this favourite appointment. Mr. G. Waddington, Collector of Sholapore, is thought to stand high in the running.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 24.

THE literary style of the day is full of personality and cavilling, and a few evenings ago I went to see the "Palace of Truth" at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla. The two facts, apparently remote, are connected in a way to be seen hereafter. Meantime, know that Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Brownlow, and Major Fletcher carried off the palms at the performances (there were two) ; that crowded houses were a satisfaction to the lessees ; that Lord and Lady Dufferin occupied a box, and were supported by an aide-de-camp in a coat turned up with blue ; that the details of the cast are omitted here because I have lost the programme. And know in fine that everyone went on laughing as heartily as if the actors were not taking pains to bring home to them their little weaknesses, their graver faults, and the artifice and veneer which adorn their daily round. Thinking cynically it may be, I, too, might enter with the reader for a moment into that fairy palace, so bewitched that there may be told the most wholesome and astounding truths : while at the same time your correspondent in the telling may preserve the air of believing he is only setting down things most delightful to society at large. In point of fact, as one of Mr. Howell's characters is always saying, there is no Simla news to tell, so I must resort to my "Palace of Truth" device. Through it we may learn what many people really come to Simla for, and what are a few of our most obvious social institutions. This design I proceed, very imperfectly and very loosely, to carry into execution, and as a married man will just touch on the career of myself and Mrs. Correspondent here since arrival from the plains. Be warned in time that no display of ill-nature is intended ; for to speak the bare truth often has that appearance. This warning brings us to the threshold of the fairy palace. The talisman is left behind, so there can be no evasion. Open Sesame ! we are within enchanted walls. Now for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

My wife and I, you must know, in reality greatly covet rank, power, and money, and these we hope to secure or increase by going the right way to work in Simla. We have a season before us, a new *régime*, and we know exactly what the course is. We don't care how much humiliation we may undergo, nor are particular as to the means we employ to get on. Get on, even if only a little, we are determined, were it only to recompense us for the cost we are put to in coming up. Leaving my wife at home for the present, my first care is to call at Government House and write our names in a book. This is friendly towards Lord Dufferin. Moreover, it is essential, and is as necessary a part of the duty of an Anglo-Indian subject as it is a superfluous duty for the Indian one. At the same time, I leave with the hall porter a dozen cards or so for the staff whose function it is to issue invitations in the good time coming for dinner rout and garden party. True, I do not know any of them and really do not want their acquaintance at all, but as they are the guardians of that inner circle to which my wife and I (but more especially my wife) aspire, they must certainly be propitiated or at any rate their wrath must be averted. Herein is my true reason for calling, else why should I not, if I call at all, ask to see His Excellency ; have a chat ; and depart on the practical business of my life, leaving His Excellency to pursue the acquaintancesship should he so desire

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA ACCEPTS ENGLAND'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The *Daily News*, on the best authority, publishes a paragraph stating that the reply of the Russian Government has been received, and that it involves the acceptance by Russia of the British proposals. Both Maruchak and Zulfikar will remain Afghan territory.

The principal features of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier have been finally decided, and it only now remains for the Boundary Commission to arrange the details.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, MAY 31.

M. de Lessar has been instructed to join Colonel Ridgway, of the Boundary Commission, immediately.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

The proposal to erect a hospital at Port Said to the memory of General Gordon has been abandoned, and the committee now invite fresh proposals.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

ROME, MAY 30.

The Sanitary Conference has decided that all arrivals from India with cholera on board shall undergo five days' quarantine in the Red Sea.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, MAY 29.

The Emperor William is better.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

An earthquake lasting for about three minutes was felt all over Simla this morning at 3 o'clock. The tremor was so perceptible as to awaken many sleepers.

The last earthquake here was in 1878 or 1879.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

Unprecedented interest was taken in the Madras municipal elections held to-day. Addresses were issued by some candidates, and some electioneering dodges, similar to those of English elections, were resorted to. The result will not be known till Monday.

THE RETURN OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

The hired transport Arab, from Suakim, with the Australian Contingent, 750 strong, arrived here to-day, leaving the same evening after coaling.

Great disappointment is felt that there was so little fighting. There were merely skirmishes. The men deeply regret they are not proceeding to India to fight the Russians.

There is much sickness amongst the troops on board, 25 per cent. being in the doctors' hands. Ten men have been left at Colombo Hospital, sick with typhoid fever.

A correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* has a bad spear wound in the thigh.

Two deaths occurred in the Contingent from sickness. Three men were wounded.

Lord Wolseley was much pleased with the appearance and discipline of the Contingent.

He assured a newspaper correspondent that their force had had as great a moral effect on the Powers of Europe as a British army corps.

When the Contingent left, the contractors were taking up the railway twelve miles beyond Handoub.

The Arabs were still troublesome, but would not fight.

The temperature in the tents was 105 degrees. The insect pests were terrible.

The Commissariat arrangements were disgraceful. All the Australian stores have been left at Suakim. Nobody would take charge of them.

It was reported that an Italian garrison would shortly arrive at Suakim.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been firmer.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		76
4½ ,, ,,		78¾
3 ,, Consols for account		100⅞
3½ ,, Sterling Loans		100⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes		109
Bar Silver		49⅛

Arrival.—Prior.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	18,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	66,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	22,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	900,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	61,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	30,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALASIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok Saigon still interrupted. Minha Yanangyoung still interrupted.

Mandalay line still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 30.

10 p.m. .. .. 84·0

SUNDAY, May 31.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	89·5
4 p.m.	88·2

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition has been called for Thursday.

CAPTAIN KING, who is in political charge at Zeilah on the Somali Coast, is about to proceed home on sick leave. His place will be filled by Captain Mein, who is in command of the detachment of the 21st Native Infantry which left Aden for the Somali Coast a few months ago.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the following game has been bagged during the week at Khandalla:—Mr. W. Hilton—1 tigress, 2 tigers, 3 panthers, 4 cubs, 1 splendid stag sambur; Major Buckle, R.A.—1 stag sambur, Colonel Elliot, 1 sambur, 1 baigrie, and 1 large tusker; Major Pipon—1 stag sambur; and Capt. Kirke—1 stag sambur.

COLONEL LOCKHART has left Simla for Rawal Pindi, where he completes his preparations for the journey to Gilgit.

THE Birthday Ball given by the Viceroy on Thursday night at Simla showed the largest attendance that has been seen for some years.

A PRIVATE telegram received at Calcutta states that Lord Kimberley, in his speech in the House of Lords on the 12th instant, dwelt on the necessity of fortifying Herat. He was opposed, however, to the place being occupied by an English garrison.

THE latest news seems to show that Russia has ceased to push forward any more troops for the present, though transport and commissariat preparations are still being actively carried on at Askabad and Sarakhs and along the Tejend.

RATHER late in the day comes the exact statement of the Afghan losses in the Penjdeh affair. There were 237 killed, 124 wounded, and 73 missing. Ninety-two deserted openly, and 1,640 eventually reached Herat in detached parties.

THE delay in the publication of the Birthday *Gazette* at Simla is explained by the fact that the Royal sanction has not been yet received. This may be due to the circumstance that the Queen's birthday is kept later this year in England than in India.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has issued in a neat pamphlet the imperial decrees and correspondence relative to the "Dollar Loan of 1885" negotiated by its Hongkong branch for the Chinese Imperial Government. The bank points out that the loan, which is for $1,394,700.14, has been raised by Imperial authority; that the credit of the Imperial Government of China is pledged; that the Imperial Maritime Customs revenues of the Kwangtung Province have been specifically mortgaged for the payment; and that the Imperial Maritime Customs revenues at all the other treaty, or open, ports in China are charged to provide funds to meet all liabilities under, and in connection with, the loan.

IT is announced that the establishments on the Bellary Railway, now under construction, are to be reduced, and work will be slackened off in consequence of financial pressure, due to the military preparations.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, a young Parsee named Rustomjee Hormusjee Khurshedjee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with selling and distributing an obscene book in Gujerati entitled "Rustomjeeni Ramuji Chopdi," meaning, "The funny book of Rustomjee." Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Sorabjee intimated to the court that his client had offered to come to terms in the matter.

The magistrate.—What do you mean by coming to terms? I call on you to answer the charge.

Mr. Little.—I will ask your worship to come to a decision as to whether the passages submitted to the court are obscene or not. That is my principal object in coming here. It is true that, before we came to this court, the publisher had called at my office, and expressed his willingness to stop the sale of the book. I told him that so far so good. But he said that these passages complained of were not, in his opinion, obscene, that *zoolum* was being exercised on him, and that we were crushing him down. I replied that since he was of that opinion, I would not consent to the prosecution being stopped, but that I would have an authoritative decision as to whether they are obscene or not. For my part, there is no question as to these passages being obscene.

Mr. Sorabjee.—My client had in the hurry of the moment used that expression, without knowing the real significance of the word *zoolum*. He very much regrets for having used that expression and now begs leave to withdraw it in open court. All that he wanted to convey was that, in his opinion, the passages were not obscene, and that many of them had been taken from well-known English works. He had no idea that these extracts could be found fault with. But since the Government have instituted a prosecution against him he is willing to expunge from the book all the passages that may be considered to be objectionable, allowing the book to stand as regards the other passages which are not at all objectionable. I may further state that we have already delivered up all the copies of the book, with the exception of about a hundred which have passed out of our hands.

The magistrate.—How many have you delivered up?

Mr. Sorabjee.—Eight hundred and sixty-two in the first instance, and afterwards fourteen more which were brought back from Nowsari, where they had been sent for the purpose of selling them. We gave them up as soon as we got them.

The magistrate.—What do you propose to do now?

Mr. Sorabjee.—I propose that all the objectionable passages may be allowed to be expunged from the book. My client undertakes to see that this is carefully done with the aid of some competent person.

The magistrate.—I should like to know what the Public Prosecutor has to say to this proposal.

Mr. Little.—The proposal now made seems to be virtually this, that I should go through the book, which contains some sixty or seventy obscene passages, and strike them out. I say I won't consent for a moment to such a proposal. Why should this man have prostituted his book to the extent of writing passages that are even questionable, if nothing more?

The magistrate.—Of course, at this stage, I will express no opinion as to the book and the statements made therein. I will go on with the case, and the prosecution should prove that the passages complained of are obscene. I have read the extracts produced along with the information. The book, which I had not seen before, was also brought before me. I have very reluctantly gone through many of the passages, and have formed a certain opinion upon them. I now call upon the prosecution to prove that the passages are obscene.

Mr. Little.—That will undoubtedly be the proper way to proceed in the matter.

Mr. Sorabjee.—My client wishes to plead guilty as regards the objectionable passages, and leaves the case entirely in your worship's hands.

The following information laid against the defendant by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Bombay Police force, was then formally read out:—I know one Rustomjee Hormusjee Kharshedjee. Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police I purchased a Gujerati book entitled "Rustomjeeni Ramujee Chopdi" from the said Rustomjee Hormusjee Kharshedjee for Rs. 3 through one Ardesheer Pestonjee, which book I produce. It contains many indecent passages. I got some of the indecent passages translated by the authorised translator, which I also produce. I am informed and believe that many copies of the said book have been sold and distributed. From inquiries I have instituted, and from the title-page of the said book, I find that the said book is compiled and published by the above-named Rustomjee Hormusjee Kharshedjee, Under further instructions from the Commissioner of Police, I charge the said Rustomjee Hormusjee Kharshedjee with selling and distributing obscene books in contravention of section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Sorabjee, in reply to the magistrate, said that 1001 copies had been printed and published, out of which less than a hundred had been sold.

Mr. Little.—In all there are about 115 copies outstanding.

The magistrate.—The mischief has unfortunately been done already, Mr. Sorabjee. Now what do you propose to do with regard to those copies which have passed out of your hands?

Mr. Sorabjee.—My client delivered up all the copies he could get, as soon as he heard of the prosecution.

The magistrate.—Will he be able to get back the books from the purchasers?

Mr. Sorabjee.—We undertake to do our utmost to get them back. This is the first attempt of this young man, and there is no doubt that he was not well advised in publishing the book. If he had taken proper advice in time, he would not have brought himself into trouble. The thing is, he had no competent man to assist him in his work, and he published the book in total ignorance of the law on the subject. We know, as a matter of fact, that there are many Gujerati publications which are very rash, if I may so call them. Seeing that this is the first attempt of the author, and that he has already suffered damages to the extent of some Rs. 3,000, I hope the court will deal leniently with the case. The poor man had to work over his publication for nearly eighteen month, and he had merely borrowed some of the obscene passages from well-known works.

The magistrate.—What do you mean by saying that they were taken from well-known works? They are by no means such as I should expect to find in any decent book in English.

Mr. Little.—The court might order the destruction of the book under section 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But I might suggest that it would be as well for the court to adjourn the case for a fortnight, with a view to seeing how many of the remaining copies the accused has been able to deliver up.

The magistrate.—I say that the book is not fit to remain on the shelf in any house. I am prepared at present to make an order under section 521.

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MILITARY NEWS.

H. M. S. CANNING, 2,100 tons, Captain Finny, will leave to-morrow for Kurrachee, with the following military details:—Four European and four native rank and file, and four native followers.

JOTTINGS FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes."

IN the final heat of the Sindola park ladies and gentlemen's double tennis tournament, Miss Macnaghten and Mr. Kettlewell beat Mrs. Portman and Mr. Harrison, thus winning the very handsome gold bracelet given by Colonel Wise. The singles, either at Sindola or the public courts, have not yet concluded, but it is a pretty safe prediction that the Bombay men, Fox or Turner, will furnish the winners in both cases, though Mr. Crowe is not quite done with yet.

* * * *

A crowd of excited and enthusiastic votaries of the noble game of billiards assembled to witness the final heat in the tournament between Major Mander and Mr. Crowe. The Major started very nervous, and everybody was jumping at the odds laid on him with the avidity of the nearly ruined man who at last descries one small speck of blue in the cloudy sky. But no sooner had we all invested our few remaining pice on the Judge, when, to the universal horror and dismay, he omitted to drop the Major's ball into a pocket absolutely gaping for it. From that moment all was over. The Major's spirits rose like mercury by the kitchen stove, and he rollicked all over the table, fluking with the brilliancy and airy grace of a man to whom such things come by nature. In the meantime Mr. Crowe kept pegging along behind with great pluck and steadiness, but never could hit the same vein of luck that was rapidly carrying his opponent to victory. The Major got out eventually twenty-nine points ahead.

* * * *

Thereafter a four-handed match was played between a couple of Majors and a couple of Subalterns, to wit, Majors Mander and Tickell *vs.* Messrs. Bonomi and Chapman, the former starting favourites at about three to two. The old gentleman began to forge ahead from the commencement, and at one time it looked as though there never would be anything in it; but youth, playing with gameness and determination, eventually made a very close finish. The majors just beat the minors by some fifteen points or so; the game was 250 up, and the table taken by the week.

* * * *

Yesterday there was a general meeting of the members of the club which was largely attended. Most of the members who went there craving the redress of grievances took but little for their pains, and might almost as well have stayed away. A pale earnest-eyed young man, whose face beamed peace in every line, was treated with contumely when he moved that two or three professional chuckers-out should be engaged to protect the more refined and orderly spirits from the overt violence of the grosser sort. That other gentleman was scarcely more successful in his proposal that on ladies' nights the common table should be laid in the card room; "for the sight of so much femininity," said he, "disturbs and distresses me; my appetite is ruined, and I am acquiring a vulgar habit of suddenly contracting the left eyelid." But more gallant counsels carried the day. It was argued with great force that, though the gentleman who had last addressed the meeting might entertain the unaccountable repugnance he had express, ed to the contiguity of the fair sex at meal times, he was probably an exceptional phenomenon, and not by any means to be encouraged. On the other hand, members with words of burning verse illustrated the depth and sanctity of the emotions with which they welcomed the fair guests to those bachelor halls; "moreover, I object intensely to the smell of mulligatawny hovering round me as I play my evening rubber," concluded the leader of the house crushingly. Then uprose an aristocrat, whose portly form and radiant visage betokened wealth and the pride of birth, to complain of the poverty of the club sherry, and the club port, and the club cigars, and, as it were, of the club generally. "But" rejoined the leader of the house again, "this club is being run in the interests of broken-down subalterns, poor but honest members of society, and the respectable but stone-broke middle classes generally. It never was intended to become the haunt of the plutocrat and the *bon vivant*; let it rather retain its self-respect and fulfil its useful mission as a refuge for the destitute." The man who wanted the choicest sherries went away to lay in a stock of them at home.

* * * *

The ever hospitable Temple Hall was crowded on Thursday, when Mrs. Portman entertained all the dwellers on the hill at a most enjoyable afternoon concert. There is a considerable amount of local talent available just now, and the afternoon was in every way highly successful. Miss Stewart's skill and knowledge as a violinist are probably already too widely known to require any comment here; it is rarely that one meets, amongst amateurs, such complete mastery over that most difficult of instruments. The concerted pieces were all much enjoyed, the leading performers being Mrs. and the Misses Portman, Miss Waddington, Messrs. Irving, Crowe, Baker, and Selby. Mrs. Leach also sang two very much admired solos, and a duet between Miss Waddington and Mr. Crowe was greatly appreciated. Certainly one of the most enjoyable evenings we have had this season.

* * * *

The last of the subscription dances came off on Thursday. It was a great success; but might have been a greater if some of the nicest ladies on the hill hadn't stayed away. As it was, the desperate revelry was kept up till about 1 a.m., in spite of the discouragement of a terrific storm which drowned the band in every sense. Providentially the rain held off long enough to allow the ladies to arrive with all their pretty dresses unruined. The lady in red with an aigrette in her hair commanded the most universal admiration; and another lady in pink with pearls in her hair was quite as pretty a picture in the opinion of many. For the rest, I exhausted my stock of poetic tags over the last affair, and though I applied myself steadily the whole evening to the buffet, in the hope of working up into a fine frenzy and so churning out a sentiment or two worthy of immortalisation in these columns, I feel that I signally failed. It is all due to the dampness of the weather

* * * *

Vale, Vale! Home of the gods! A long farewell to thee with all thy wealth of beauty! *Cras ingens iterabimus iter*, and so an end to

THE CHILD.

JOTTINGS FROM MHOW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 28.

THE grand monster fair which for some weeks past was looked forward to with the greatest interest was held last evening, and continued to attract numerous visitors till a late hour at night. The fair—whether judged by its novelty, the variety of the entertainments given, the perfect nature of the arrangements, or the humour and talent elicited at the various exhibitions—must be voted as having been a great success. It would seem indeed as if the pent-up feelings of excitement which lay dormant during a long hot season broke forth in various forms, and strolling through what may be called the great mart, one could not but note the occasion as being one when

"Every eye looked bright, every pulse beat light."

The fair was held in the green situated between the Library and the Fort. The gates opened at 5-30 p.m., and from that hour till midnight great crowds thronged the spacious green, and could scarcely find time to visit the varied exhibitions, so carefully arranged to afford genuine mirth and pleasure to the many "on pleasure bent." Each corps had several marquées, wherein the various plays and exhibitions were held, while outside games and dances were carried on with great vigour. It was an extremely varied scene. Here one noticed children with beam ng countenances enjoying the merry-go-rounds; there some bold dragoon, Walwart gunner, or herculean North Staffordshire man contesting with good-humoured rivalry in the various games. Bell-ringers, clowns, and gaily dressed buffoons vied with each other in trying to attract the greater crowds to their respective play-houses. Aunt Sally secured great patronage among some officers from the "Auld Country." At night the scene was specially attractive. A lovely Indian moonlight night, the "great mart" handsomely lighted up, the Library grounds very tastefully decorated with flags, handsome Chinese lanterns twinkling from trees rich in foliage of varied hue, the merry peals of laughter, the music of sweetest strains which fell on the still night air,—all combined to make the fair long to be remembered in the annals of Mhow. One marquée bearing the legend "Ye Blacke Horse" seemed to attract all, and very often too. Here hospitality was dispensed in the most liberal manner by a popular and much-esteemed lady, who issued cards of invitation for an "At Home" in the Library compound, both in the afternoon and at night. At 10 o'clock in the Library the votaries of Terpsichore were to be seen collecting, and from that hour till after midnight the company thoroughly enjoyed themselves, the splendid band of the 6th N. I. playing a choice selection of dance music. Altogether, the promoters of this novel entertainment deserve the greatest credit, and too much praise cannot be given to them for the great trouble taken. Pleasant reminiscences of this fair will long remain, and it is not too much to say that the many who witnessed the gay scene last night cannot now believe with Burns that "man was made to mourn."

THE TAXATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the hope that my reply may elicit from "A. D." an exposition in which "exposure" may play a conspicuous part, I venture with humility to submit a reply to his five very wonderful questions.

1. The right of occupancy conferred by the survey tenure being a valuable asset is necessarily liable to be treated by the law in the same way as other valuable assets are treated for the benefit of creditors. I do not see how this necessary process can properly be termed "misguided."

2. The right of free sale of occupancy rights necessarily involves the loss or "confiscation" of such rights by process of law. This right being universally employed by the borrowing classes as a security for money advanced, it necessarily follows that the creditors must have the power of forcing sales and of evicting peasant debtors who do not meet their obligations.

3. The beneficent boon of fixity of tenure is contingent (1) on payment of the State demand, (2) on satisfaction of private debts. The courts are not responsible for the insecurity often arising from the inability or unwillingness of peasant cultivators to pay their just dues. Insecurity of tenure, however caused, cannot fail to be a great evil.

4. The courts, which are the mere instruments of the Supreme Legislature, are not responsible for the evils arising from the improvident contracts often made between the peasant debtors and their creditors. Whatever they may think of the revenue system which drives the ryots into the arms of the money-lender, they are legally bound to enforce all duly executed contracts according to the law for the time being in force. If the law be found to lead to injurious consequences, it should certainly be amended, as has been done in the Deccan, Bengal, and elsewhere.

5. In my estimation the chief source of the awful instability that occurred during the recent Deccan famine is to be found in the extreme and chronic impoverishment of the ryots owing to the excessive and scandalous enhancements of assessment made at revision settlement. These excessive enhancements have, in my opinion, caused more misery and disaster than all the other injurious causes put together. Abuse of the Bania, abuse of the civil courts, abuse of the Revenue Department—these are the stale and miserable subterfuges by which the subordinates of a doomed and discredited department have for some time past sought to divert public attention from their own scandalous mismanagement. But the lurid light that has been cast on the Deccan by the riots of 1875, followed by the appalling famine of 1877 and the dacoities and incendiary fires of 1879, have revealed in characters of blood and fire the chief and abiding source of Deccan misery and distress. The report of the Deccan Riots Commission was a fatal blow from which the Survey and Settlement Department will never recover; and if "A. D." is wise he will let sleeping dogs lie, and not drag the department through the mud by calling public attention to perhaps the most damaging indictment of a public department that was ever penned. I do not intend this humble reply as an exposition, and should be sorry if "A. D." should think that "exposure" has played a prominent part, but as "A. D." has chosen to appeal under Cæsar, unto Cæsar he shall go.

LEX.

May 31.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To the kind suggestion of "Decentraliser"—a successful imitator of "A.D." and "Ramji bin Rowji"—that I should "moderate my transports," will you allow me to reply, *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?*

How exclusion from forest tracts would prevent my commenting on Forest Administration, I fail to understand. The proposal bears out the common remark that there is no such despot as your thorough Radical.

The opposite of "plebeian" in my "old Roman history" used to be "patrician;" but even "Decentraliser" cannot be expected to know everything.

With these remarks I will wait, at all events until he writes something worth reading. His present composition merits "sovereign" or, if he prefers it, "omnivorous" contempt, which, however "does not at all divest it of being both particularly stupid and idle."

CENTRALISER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of the 22nd May, with "Bhugut's" plea for the forest tribes, reaches me in the jungles of the Central Provinces, which I am eccentric enough to choose as a place to enjoy part of my furlough. You may suppose, therefore, that Indian forests, with their tribes and their game, are not uninteresting to me, and that in attacking "Bhugut" I claim to speak with some degree of detailed knowledge. I find three faults in "Bhugut's" letter. The first and most important is that he deals in generalities, and in making assertions which are perhaps true concerning the Forest Department's treatment of a small section of the large forest population he totals in his first para., he misleads the public into the belief that what he says is applicable to all. Mind, I do not admit that his statements are really accurate for any tribe or locality whatever. With a special knowledge of the desire and endeavours of Government always to conciliate the jungle tribes, I cannot believe in the wholesale confiscation of which "Bhugut" writes. I know that over very large areas it has not been effected.

In the second place, "Bhugut," confident in the knowledge that he is taking the fashionable side, shows a decided animus against the "omnivorous department." And, thirdly, "Bhugut" is entirely wanting in imagination, in the faculty of putting himself in the wild man's place. Like Mr. Wilfred Blunt, he harps on the evidences among his clients of a very low standard of living. Has "Bhugut" never regretted that his bringing up compels him to use a cumbrous protection for his body, and his head, and his feet against sun, wind, and rain, stone, and thorn, and heated soil? Does he imagine the wild man would thank him for his coat or his helmet or his boots, except to be bartered for liquor or food? Has he not often wished he could dispense with his greasy meals of flesh, or bear a 24-hours' fast with equanimity, and even cheerfulness, as your Bhil or Thakur will? I am sure the Gond laughs at me as I take off my heavy boots and put on a pair of tennis shoes to stalk the wild beast he can approach in his Sunday costume. His eyes are bloodshot, are they? Let "Bhugut" live in the glaring sun as the Bhil does, and examine his eyes at his elaborate toilet table. Enough of this. The jungle man with his string round his waist, and the Bhil lady with little else on her but a necklace a foot deep of grass seeds or white pebbles, are not unhappy for want of clothes. Present him with a blanket, and he will still look for warmth to the little bundle of wood he carries on his head a-marketting, as you, sir, carry your greatcoat on your arm.

To attempt to attack "Bhugut's" generalities would take up a great deal of space. Nor do his slovenly assertions deserve serious detailed exposure. When he makes the statement that "no one is allowed to move any forest produce whatever without the formal permission of the jungle-walla saheb, the new forest king," I cannot think he has any acquaintance with the details of his subject.

I beg to say that I am not an officer of the Forest Department, and that in many respects its management appears to me, as to others, grasping, stingy, and faulty. But the criticisms that are passed upon it by people who will not take the trouble to master the difficulties of its task, besides being misleading and unfair, are likely to prove mischievous. Do you, sir, or can anyone imagine that it is possible to introduce forest conservancy without creating a great deal of discontent. With the unrestricted use of the jungles a great many wasteful habits have been handed down to the people of to-day, not the wild tribes only. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of the country that these wasteful habits should be checked and confined in area. Some must be eradicated. Discontent there must inevitably be, and not of the wild tribes only. But in this, as in the mhowra controversy, they are a convenient peg on which to hang the agitation. My own observation leads me to the belief that the restrictions tell more hardly on the settled cultivators than on the wild tribes. The statement that the latter will be apt sooner or later to assert what they consider to be their rights in a very awkward and indiscriminating fashion covers a good large field. "Bhugut" would consider it proved if they looted a Bania or knocked a forest guard on the head in a private quarrel. As a matter of fact, the wilder the people of Western India the easier they are to manage by the average Englishman fond of sport, and with a kindly feeling for such as are poor and simple and ignorant. Of course in these days of constitutional agitation, and in a country where agitation, constitutional or other, is likely to be, and, if I mistake not, has been already, more than once, stirred up by people who keep themselves carefully under cover, the wild man may be utilised; but no spontaneous efforts to assert supposed rights need be feared as long as the Forest and district officers exercise a little sympathetic care and tact, and are liberal in matters not essential to the growth of trees over the areas which Government may place in their hands after due deliberation.

I believe I am right in asserting that the early days of forest conservancy in Alpine France were fraught with an opposition and discontent that has now subsided; and it will not be long before our depleted forests will grow a stock of material that will afford ample and remunerative labour for all these jungle tribes. Even now a great deal of work is offered to, and refused by, the undisciplined Bhil; and he has very many other resources of which "Bhugut" appears to be entirely ignorant.

SHAMS-U-DIN.

May 28.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of your paper of the 21st inst. you express your opinion in an able leader on the memorial presented to H. E. Lord Reay by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. You have perused the memorial with the eye of a critic. Your recommendation to do justice to all communities alike cannot, indeed, be deprecated. But in the cause of this large community, which has but few champions, allow me to say a few words.

Disregarding the claims which this community has on the British Government for services done when the English came to India for mercantile purposes, and disregarding also the privileges which were specially granted to those merchants, in preference to all other foreign merchants of Arabia and Persia, this community has a claim on the British Government as a major portion of its loyal subjects. It is not necessary that I should dwell here on the duty of a Government to educate its subjects. But I must say that as such subjects we do claim the particular attention of the Government. It is not for our individual good that the Government should take steps to spread education widely in this community. With it is involved the safety of the Government as well. If Russia is misled in thinking that the natives of India are not pleased with the British Government, and would at once revolt against it if an opportunity were given to them, on whom but on them does she count for that indirect help? The only thing to be feared is their ignorance and their consequent blind enthusiasm in the cause of their religion. Although the educated Mahomedans fully appreciate the security of person and property enjoyed under the benign rule of Her Majesty, and appreciate much more the liberty enjoyed by the meanest of her subjects, still the illiterate Mussulmans do not as fully realise this benefit. The only remedy to be safe and secure from them is to impart them education.

In your leader you express a doubt as to whether poverty is the chief cause which keeps Mussulmans backward in point of education. But as far as the province of Kattywar is concerned, my limited expelence enables me to assert that it is the main cause. It may be that this province is more backward in education than other provinces of the Presidency, but there is little difference between the spread of education among the Mussulmans of this province and those of others. In the Junaghur High School, to which attention must be naturally directed first (it being a school in a first-class Mahomedan State), there is hardly one Mussulman student in one hundred of other castes and creeds. This drawback is chiefly owing to poverty. Youths of about twelve and fifteen get employed in the judicial, municipal, and other departments of the State, or in the police, for six or eight rupees a month, evidently with the idea of being a help to their families. There are some who are too idle to learn on account of their father's wealth, but such cases are rare, for Mussulmans of this province are as a rule very poor. If special inducement be shown to them, I see no reason why they would not learn, now they begin to see the disadvantages of their want of education.

You say in your leader, "The chief aim in the case of the Mussulman boy is to make him a proficient in theology and sacred learning generally." But allow me to say that generally that is not the case. It is only elementary knowledge in theology that is imparted to Mahomedan children, and this generally consists in reading the Koran (without learning its meaning), and knowing the essentials of daily prayers. This elementary knowledge does not take a long time. Thus you will see, sir, that it is poverty that goes a great way in keeping them ignorant. They find it a heavy charge upon their limited income to pay the school fees, the cost of books, &c.

When so wretched is the condition of the majority of Mussulmans, it deserves the special attention of the Government. It should indeed give some special encouragement for mutual good. Certainly it could not be demanded that every vacancy that occurs in the Government should be given to any Mahomedan candidate; but if he be in a position to discharge pretty fairly the duties of that office, I see no reason why he should not be given a chance to make himself well qualified for the situation in a short time. If this little be not sacrificed for the good of that major portion of the British subjects—in accordance with the economic doctrine of securing the greatest good of the greatest number—it is evident that they will have no chance whatever. It is now high time that the Government should pay special attention to such memorials. The condition of the Mahomedans is growing worse day by day, and I am afraid it will soon grow too bad to improve, and may baffle all the skill of eminent politicians.

A MAHOMEDAN.

Rajkote, May 23.

REDUCTION IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE

had, and which are in the custody of the court, or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted.

Mr. Little.—But section 521 appears to deal only with those in the custody or possession of the accused and of the court. These he has delivered up, but there are still some 115 copies outstanding, and the best person to get them in is the accused himself. So if the case is now adjourned for a fortnight, your worship will be able to judge from the number of copies the accused will deliver up, how far that circumstance should be taken into account in passing sentence.

Mr. Sorabjee.—These books had been kept at the shop of several booksellers. We have made inquiries as to the names of the persons who have bought the book; but unfortunately no memo. was kept of the names of the purchasers. However, we will try our best to get the rest of the copies.

Mr. Little.—Only 65 copies have been sold, and 31 having been sold to advance subscribers, we may expect to get them back. Twenty-nine copies have been distributed as presents, which, too, could easily be recovered.

The magistrate.—If the accused has any sense of honour left in him, he will do his utmost to get back the outstanding copies.

Mr. Little.—I would now ask your worship to direct that all the copies which are either in the possession of the accused or in the custody of the court should be destroyed. The case might, in the meanwhile, be adjourned for a week or a fortnight, and in passing sentence your worship will no doubt take into consideration the number of copies which the accused may be able to deliver up.

The magistrate.—I am inclined to agree to Mr. Little's proposal, as it will induce the defendant to do his very best to get back the copies which have already passed out of his hands. The defendant is convicted on his own admission. I say that duty alone compelled me to read the book. It is a most filthy production. I rose from its perusal with a feeling of the deepest disgust, and was determined in my mind to punish the defendant severely for the offence. The law has provided punishment to the extent of three months' imprisonment and a fine which, if inflicted by a magistrate, may extend to a thousand rupees. But as the accused has, through his pleader, expressed contrition for the offence, and has surrendered all the unsold books in his hands to the Commissioner of Police, I shall consider, when the time comes, whether the severe form of punishment should be administered or not. But at this stage, after the suggestion that has fallen from Mr. Little, I will say nothing upon this point. I must say that the extracts produced before the court, and which are too filthy to be read here, are not the only ones that are actionable. There are numerous others, spread over the whole book, and, as I gather from them, the author seems to believe that there is no chastity in any woman. I would not be doing my duty if I did not do my best to suppress such an obscene publication. I believe the Commissioner of Police and the Public Prosecutor have done in this matter a public service, for which they deserve the thanks of society, by coming forward in the way they have done to nip in the bud this first attempt of the accused to corrupt public morals.

For reasons stated by Mr. Little, I will not pass sentence on the accused to-day. But I make an order, under section 521, for the destruction of all the books that are in the possession of the Commissioner of Police. The punishment to be inflicted upon the accused will very greatly depend on the good faith with which he will try to get back the copies which have already passed out of his hands. I adjourn the case to this day fortnight.

A GENTLEMANLY REGIMENT.

Competitive examinations for the Army show perhaps most clearly the squeeze there is in these days for employment for the sons of gentlemen, and the exceeding bitterness of the cry "what to do with our boys." The number of candidates who fail in proportion to those who pass is sometimes as ten to one, and the other nine are left resourceless in the world. Hence the public and the newspapers have from time to time advocated the formation of regiments of "gentlemen," in which men of gentle birth but no occupation shall be able to serve their country without social degradation. At first sight the scheme appears admirable; but the difficulties, which would be innumerable, are lightly but effectively sketched by the writer of "A Gentlemanly Regiment" in the *Army and Navy* Magazine. In the first place the rank and file would admittedly be "failures," and therefore, *prima facie*, not first-rate material. In the second place, who now-a-days would undertake to define the word "gentleman"? In America "everyone who is not a lady" is the accepted definition of a gentleman, and we are sadly approximating to that ourselves. In a gentlemanly regiment, moreover, how would social equality and military discipline agree? Would courts-martial consider offences "unbecoming a gentleman and a private?" Would gentlemen submit to tramp up and down a yard at pack drill, and would they consent to wear uniform always in public places? Where would the regiment claim to stand on parade? Would they be satisfied with private's pay, to sweep and clean out their own rooms, cook and serve their own food, &c., &c.? When the first novelty of the thing had worn off and these menial offices came to be performed day after day, year after year, would the gentlemen grumble? After giving a little further consideration to these difficulties, the writer discusses the social position of the gentlemen privates in the outer world. He says:—

Supposing the regiment to be formed and about to take up its quarters in some town, would the members consent to the time-honoured but somewhat derogatory proceeding of having their credit cried down? We must leave our readers to imagine the chaotic state to which the books of the tradesmen in the said town would be reduced by the presence of some hundreds of young men, all more or less alike in person, all more or less prone to give orders, and all more or less ready to pay—some day. But let us go even a little further and endeavour to imagine for ourselves the effect which the presence of the gentlemanly regiment might be supposed to produce in a quiet, peaceable garrison town. Let us use the privilege vouchsafed to fiction, and draw a picture of our own.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are quiet, respectable people of decent repute, who have passed the border-line into what is known as "society," but have not got much beyond it, a fact which may be accounted for by their lack of the necessary wherewithal to cut a dashing figure. Their income is small, while unfortunately their family is not. Six daughters, all of whom are "out," and marriageable in a sense except that of pocket, are a somewhat severe trial to a couple whose means are limited, and as time goes on, the mother awakes to the sad consciousness of the fact that her daughters are not girls. The officers of the regiment at present quartered in the town do not call, at least not in sufficient numbers, and they, while apologising, account for the neglect on the score of limited numbers and severe professional studies. But at length it is rumoured that the regiment is to leave, and is to be replaced by the gentlemen cadet corps. Mrs. Smith rejoices greatly, and indulges in food anticipations. Surely she will have visitors now, for there can be no plea of paucity of numbers here, and she and her daughters can now make up for lost time. At length the sounds of martial music are heard—here, again, will the cadets provide their own musicians, or have hired ones?—and the gentlemanly regiment arrives. The Smiths find their hopes fulfilled at last, and their fondest anticipations are more than realised. On Thursday about fifty call, on Friday about a hundred, and on Saturday about a hundred and fifty. Sunday brings a welcome respite, but on Monday the deluge of visitors sets in with renewed vigour until about five hundred calls have been made. The Smiths are overwhelmed with the very magnitude of their success; but now the question of return calls has to be faced. Mr. Smith recollects that fresh visiting cards are wanted; but of what use will the customary hundred cards be in such an emergency? He may as well order them by the thousand when he is about it. Supposing the said modest order completed, where are they to be left? Hitherto, whenever a visit has been paid to the barracks, the coachman's orders have always been to drive to the officers' mess-room; but this will not do in the present case. Somehow the family do not quite relish the idea of driving to the barrack-rooms, and yet there seems no other course open. At length, after much domestic discussion and inquiry from external sources, it is resolved that Paterfamilias shall sacrifice an afternoon's work and go alone to the barracks to return the calls, which he eventually does by leaving his numerous cards *en masse* at the guard-room, the sergeant on duty there undertaking to see them delivered to those whose names have been superscribed thereon by Mrs. Smith. Now comes another great and burning question. The approaches have been completed and the parallels, so to say, duly traced; but how on earth is the siege to be carried on?

Operations cannot stop here, when they have only just been commenced: the enemy must be brought to close quarters somehow. But how is this to be accomplished? As we have already seen, five hundred have called, and how are they to be entertained? To ask them all to dine at once is out of the question: to ask them in batches of five would take about six months, and in no way is the Smith establishment capable of supporting such a strain. Nothing short of a repetition of the miracle of the loaves and fishes would accomplish it. One of the Miss Smiths suggests a picnic, but here again the guests would have to be seated by companies of fifty on the grass, and then there would only be one young lady per hundred of the warriors—not enough to go round, as another Miss Smith declared. At length, however, Mr. Smith takes sweet counsel with divers friends who are in the same fix as himself, and the result of their deliberations is that three or four civilians resolve to give a joint entertainment in the shape of a picnic to which not more than fifty are to be invited, the corps itself to select those who are to attend. Thus the ice is at length broken, and acquaintanceship commences, which in due time ripens into a certain amount of intimacy.

The gentlemanly regiment starts a lawn-tennis ground, at which about a dozen sets can be accommodated simultaneously, and the ladies frequently attend. Then, of course, there are cricket matches, boating-parties, return picnics, dances, regimental sports, and divers other recognised and legitimate pastimes, all conducive to flirtation *ad libitum*. But yet somehow things are not altogether satisfactory. Divers perplexing doubts and embarrassing ideas crop up in the minds of the anxious parents as to the desirability of these young gentlemen as eligible partners in the waltz through life with their daughters. An alarming irregularity manifests itself in the hitherto quiet and regular household of the Smiths. The young gentlemen are perpetually in the house or about it. The mess-bill are, to use a familiar expression, "all anyhow." Breakfast is late, luncheon at no time in particular, and dinner whenever the young ladies can all be mustered to attend it. On some days Mrs. Smith will come home about 1 p.m. and will find no one in the house. The housemaid explains: "Oh, if you please, Mum, there was fourteen of the young gents 'ave called and took Miss Jane out boating, and ten more, Mum, 'ave asked Miss Matilda to go to the cricket match, and there was twelve as said that Miss Maria 'ad promised to go out walking with them." Poor Mrs. Smith consoles herself with the reflection that there is safety in numbers, and in the absence of Mr. Smith sits down to her solitary lunch. Alas! if she should find that after all there is no safety in numbers, and that, as far as her daughters are concerned, the numbers defeat her object, and things get no further than flirtation: for so numerous are the admirers of each, that long before the Miss Smiths can make up their minds as to which to choose, the route has arrived, the regiment has gone off; while, sad to say, the Miss Smiths have not gone off.

AUSTRALIA READY FOR WAR.

When the mail left Australia at the beginning of the month war was considered so imminent that the arrangements for the defences had been completed, all guns were in position, and the necessary steps had been taken to have all available forces under arms within 24 hours of the receipt of news that war had been declared. The necessary proclamations are in print, as are also the various notices which will be required. All the torpedo preparations have been made, and the fact of the closing of the western channel at Sydney has been communicated to all the other Australian colonies. At night both ends of the channel are lighted by eight red lights, and a steamer is in attendance from sunset to sunrise to warn overseas vessels which might be ignorant of the proclamation of the obstruction.

At Melbourne, on April 24, a further conference was held by his Excellency the Governor and his Ministers in regard to the war preparations for the colony. The Premier read a telegram which he had received from the Agent-General stating, "War inevitable, but not immediate." After discussing several schemes, it was resolved that the land forces should be considerably augmented, and that a second line of defence should be formed, consisting of volunteer riflemen. Ministers subsequently met in Cabinet to arrange details, and the whole of the afternoon was taken up in discussing them, and in consultation with the military commandant and Colonel Brownrigg. The outcome of these deliberations is that the militia force is to be increased by the engagement for twelve months of 1,000 additional men. The rates of pay remain as the old and new militia men is to be increased to £12 for the rank and file, and proportionately amongst the officers. This increase is given as a sort of war bonus, and to popularise the service. Consideration was also given to the question of what is to be the pay of the force if called upon to take the field in the event of war between England and Russia being declared. The pay of the rank and file was fixed at 7s. per day and rations. The officers are to draw pay at the same rate per day that is now allowed them for the fixed number of drills prescribed under the organisation scheme.

Steps have also been taken to ascertain how many members of the police force, mounted and foot inclusive, are willing to become members of the militia force. Any of the men who decide upon joining the force now to be raised will have preserved to them all the pecuniary and other privileges which they possess in the branch of the public service they at present serve in. Such of the militia men as belong to the police forces will not be called upon for active duty until war actually takes place. As many offers have been received by the Government to raise mounted corps of riflemen, some on very liberal terms, the Cabinet decided to accept these offers, and the corps are to be formed as soon as possible. Special officers will be appointed to take command of this body of men. It has also been decided to raise a strong volunteer force as a second line of defence. No limit has yet been fixed as to the number of men who shall be allowed to join this reserve; but in every town throughout the colony, within convenient distance of a railway station, facilities will be given to volunteers ready to join the reserve. Special officers are also to be appointed, who will, of course, be under the command of the military commandant, Colonel Disney.

Captain Thomas has furnished the Cabinet with an eminently satisfactory report as to the preparedness of the vessels under his command to open fire upon an enemy at three hours' notice. He has recommended that the men in the service of the Melbourne Harbour Trust who recently joined the Naval Reserve be put through a week of constant drill, in order to make them efficient. There will not be any difficulty, it is thought, in securing the week's leave of absence asked for, the request for the quest for a week's drill will also be made to the Trust on behalf of the landsmen in their employment, who have been placed in charge of a garrison battery.

A gratifying proof of the loyalty of the city police force, and its readiness to come forward for the defence of the colony, should its services be required in the event of war being declared, was afforded when the men were paraded at the Russell-street police-court previous to going on night duty. The Chief Commissioner was present, attended by Superintendent Sadleir and Inspectors Pewtress, Perry, Elliott and Deasey. After the men had formed in line, and the Superintendent addressed the men, desiring to know how many of them were prepared to volunteer their services to join the militia in case of war breaking out between England and Russia. They were informed that in so doing they would still fully retain their present rights and privileges, and their pay would be the same as at present. Their status would be improved rather than otherwise by joining the force, and in the unfortunate event of an invasion had ceased they would be reinstated in their present position. At the conclusion of Mr. Sadleir's brief address there being, with the sergeants, about 50 men present, 44 stepped briskly forward, headed by Sergeant Monckton, and intimated their willingness to join. The non-volunteers were all elderly married men with families. The day duty constables in the barracks were then mustered to know how many would join the force, but five signified their readiness to join the land force. Shortly afterwards, when the names of the volunteers were being taken down, several other constables came forward who were not present on the parade. Altogether about 125 men gave in their names, exclusive of the suburban police, who on being informed later in the evening of what had been done manifested equal loyalty and enthusiasm in the movement. Altogether it is estimated that a force of 400 constables could be formed in a very short time. In connection with this expression of loyalty on the part of the police, Sergeant Corbett has signified his intention of giving 100 guineas to the Patriotic Fund. Sergeant Mawhinney has promised £100.

On May 1st considerable excitement was caused by the Victorian fleet to the Heads. The *Age* announced:—His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from Admiral Tryon, requesting that all naval pensioners and all officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve (resident in Victoria) should be notified that they will be required to hold themselves in readiness to be called out at short notice for active service. It is understood that despatches have been received which indicate not only the possibility of an early outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia, but that a collision between the naval forces in these seas and Russian cruisers is by no means remote, though the authorities are naturally reticent upon the subject. In connection with this view of the matter our Williamstown correspondent wired last night that at a late hour in the evening the gunboat Albert, under the command of Lieutenant Dennis, had been ordered away under sealed orders to the head of the South Channel, where H.M.V.S. Nelson is at present anchored, and it is believed the object of the former's removal is to warn ships when the defences in the channel. The Williamstown contingent of the Naval Reserve also received orders last night to muster at their drill rooms early this morning, and it was rumoured at Williamstown yesterday that the Cerberus and Victoria would leave the Bay for the Heads at daylight this morning, and with the other vessels take up a position protecting the South Channel. The authorities decline to give any information as to these movements.

An official announcement of considerable importance to masters of vessels visiting the colonies has been published this morning. At any moment, it is intimated, it may be necessary for the safety of the port and the protection of life and property to withdraw the facilities now afforded for the safe navigation of Port Phillip. Should this course have to be adopted no vessels will be permitted to enter the Heads between sunset and sunrise, and the fact will be indicated by the extinguishing of the high and low lights at Point Lonsdale and Queenscliff. Captains of vessels entering the port during day-light will be informed by an officer who will be stationed at the Heads, whether they may proceed through the channel, or whether they must take on board a pilot specially instructed. The lights in the South and West Channels will also be extinguished the present system of buoyage will be either entirely removed or displaced, and navagation will only be safe to the specially instructed pilots, who alone will be advised of existing changes and of the guiding marks which will from time to time be established for assisting navigation during daylight. The pilots who are thus specially instructed will not go outside the Heads, so that there will be no possibility of an enemy's vessel securing the advantage of their knowledge by strategical or illegitimate means. Mariners are further warned that the Defence department may at any time exhibit electric lights at or about Queenscliff and Point Nepean. Such lights, however, will be at least 60 feet below any of the present lights, and must not be taken as guiding lights, as they will be dangerously misleading for navigating purposes, being intended merely to enable a lookout to be kept in the event of war, so as to prevent any hostile ship from entering the Heads unobserved.

The steamer Cholleton had arrived in Hobson's Bay with an instalment of the war material which has been ordered by the Defence department from England. The shipment includes six ten-barrelled Nordenfeldt guns, which, with their fittings, have cost £2,950. Accompanying the guns there are 30,000 rounds of cartridges of the description required for those weapons, and also 500,000 rounds of Morris cartridges of extra strength, which may be used for practice up to 200 yards. Amongst other material the Cholleston also brings two cases of position finders, which are employed to ascertain when an enemy's vessel is directly over a torpedo. Three of the Nordenfeldt guns are to be sent to the Sunbury Artillery—a body established and maintained by Sir W.J. Clarke, and of which Major Fellowes, who recently paid them a visit of inspection, speaks in terms of high praise for their soldierly bearing, activity and efficiency in drill. A second instalment of the 3,000 water bottles ordered by the Defence department for the use of the militia has been delivered. This makes 10,000 bottles now available for use.

At a lecture given by the Bishop of Melbourne extraordinary enthusiasm was displayed with regard to war. His discourse was listened to with marked attention, and at its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the rev. lecturer. In returning thanks the Bishop referred to the warm reception which had been accorded, a patriotic song rendered during the evening, and, speaking of the impending war, said it was sad to contemplate, but there were some things much worse than war, and a craven spirit which would submit to insult an injury was one of them. He believed as brave hearts and true were to be found amongst young Australians as ever bled and died for dear old England, and this was tacitly acknowledged when the New South Wales contingent was attached to the Black Watch, which he considered the highest compliment ever paid to Australia. He felt confident that should the motherland require, helps in her time of trouble, our brethren across the Atlantic would not stand aloof, but exclaim with the Yankee captain at the Baku Forts, "Blood is thicker than water, and we will not stand by and see the dear mother injured!" The audience, unable to restrain themselves, broke out into vociferous cheering, and hats and caps were thrown up in the wildest excitement. Before singing the National Anthem the audience rose in a body, at the request of the chairman, and gave three ringing cheers for Her Majesty the Queen.

The Massilia, which has been chartered by the British Government from the P. and O. Company that she may be converted into a cruiser, has been taken possession of by the naval authorities at Sydney. The Massilia is lying at the company's wharf near Circular Quay, and the alterations in her character are being effected by workmen from Mort's Dock and Engineering Company. The noise of hammers may be heard in all parts of the steamer, and many of the fittings are rapidly disappearing. The cabins on each side of the engines are being cleared of their bunks and other articles of furniture, and are to be filled with coal or some other material, which is calculated to make an efficient protection to the engines. The saloon fittings, however, are not likely to be interfered with. Some of the workmen are engaged in preparing platforms for the guns which are to be placed on board, and every alteration is being effected under the supervision of Admiral Tryon or some of his officers. The Massilia is undoubtedly one of the finest steamers ever seen here. She has a gross tonnage of 4,708 tons. She is 420 feet long, and has a beam of 45 feet. Her engines are 5,000 h.p. effective, and if given her own way she will steam 15 knots an hour. Her armament will probably consist of nine guns, some of which are 68-pounders and some 40-pounders. It is likely that a complement of 120 men will be placed on board. It is anticipated that the required alterations will be completed in 10 days or a fortnight, and the vessel will then be taken out to sea for trial. It is worthy of remark that all the officers have volunteered to serve on board her in her new character, but whether their services will be accepted by the Admiralty or not is not yet known. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain Shallard; T. F. Creery, chief officer; J. Cowle, second officer; W. Heyward, third officer; J. B. Bryson, fourth officer; E. Roberts, fifth officer; H. Lewellin, chief engineer; Dr. W. Falla; T. W. Miller, purser; and H. Prior, chief engineer.

Simultaneous with the termination of the Sydney Council supplements to the *Government Gazette* were issued containing proclamations with reference to the closing of the Western Channel of the harbour, which was effected on the following morning. It is not altogether unlikely that alterations of a very important character will be made in some of the fortifications by the introduction of a more modern type of gun than some of those of the smaller calibre at present mounted in the batteries commanding the entrance to the harbour. The guns which may possibly be supplanted are muzzle-loading, and have a range of about 4,000 yards; but the desirableness has been under consideration of replacing them with a breech-loading gun of more recent invention, which has a range of about 8,000 yards. The Military authorities have not been regardless of the value of the Nordenfeldt weapon, and six of these guns have already arrived. Orders have also been cabled to England for the purchase of further description. All necessary steps are being taken for the procurement of a number of vessels, which it may be necessary to employ with spar torpedoes. The Behring, floating powder magazine, moored in Middle Harbour, is to be at once removed to what is considered to be a more suitable position. The vessel has on board large quantities of gun-cotton, 5,000 rifles and the necessary ammunition recently ordered from England are aboard a steamer then on its way.

Applications for enrolment of cadet corps in connection with public schools under the Department of Public Instruction have been received from Wagga Wagga, Dubbo, Leichhardt, Gunnedah, and Deniliquin. These have been approved by the Minister. Applications are also expected from other places. The cadet artillery is now up to the full strength, and the corps of ex-cadets infantry have had their first drill. This corps is composed of boys who have left the Public schools. They are being drilled by Sergeant-Major M'Credie, who has the honour of wearing five medals. The cadet artillery are under the instruction of Sergeant-Major Griffiths. Government has sent home for 2,000 Snider carbines for the Public schools cadet corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H E the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, May 29.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd B L Cavy—Major G F Willoughby, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Col Stack, with effect from 1st June 1885.

Major M W Stevens, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Major Willoughby appointed Comdt.

Capt M Mayne, 3rd Sqdn Comdr, (Comdt H E the Gov's Body Guard), to be 2nd Sqdn Comdr, vice Major Stevens appointed 2nd in Comd.

Capt H C Hogg, 3rd Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt Mayne, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut T P Geoghegan, Sqdn Officer, and Adjt (attached to transport Dept, Egyptian Expeditionary Force) to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt Hogg, appointed 2nd Sqdn Comdr.

Lieut P G M Edwards, S.C, attached (offg Wing officer 23rd N I, I) to be Sqdn Officer vice Lieut Phayre, seconded for service on the Staff.

Poona Horse—Capt H P Young, Sqdn Officer (offg 3rd Sqdn Comdr) to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt Anderson, seconded for service with the Transport Dept, Suakim Expeditionary Force.

Lieut M E Carthew Yorstoun (offg Sqdn Officer 1st Sind Horse) Sqdn Officer, vice Capt Young appointed 3rd Sqdn Comdr.

1st N I—Lieut C G Mellias, (offg Wing Officer 9th N I) to be Wing Officer (Lieut Mellias will remain attached to 9th N I until further orders.)

9th N I—Lieut R D Broome, offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut A Phayre, (Sqdn Officer 3rd L Cavy) Aide-de-Camp to H E the Govr of Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is attached to the 20th N I for duty until further orders:—Major E R Reay, Wing Comdr 18th N I.

Col C E Stack, Bom Cavy, is pleased on Genl Duty, Neemuch, with effect from the 1st proximo, pending further orders.

Surgn K H Mistri, Indian Medl Service, is transferred from Genl Duty, Poona Circle, to Genl Duty, Sind Circle.

Surgn G J Sarkies, Indian Medl Service, is transferred from Genl duty, Mhow Circle to Genl Duty, Quetta Dist.

Lieut G F C Trench, Royal Scotch Regt, having been permitted to resign his Probationary appointment in the Bom S C, is under instructions from India Head Quarters, attached to the 1st Battn North Lan Regt, pending orders from H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in Chief as to his disposal.

Under instructions from the Horse Guard, Lieut H W Haymond, Bl Irish Rifles, who was temporarily attached to the 2nd Bn East York Regt on resigning his probationary appointment in the Bo S C, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Bn of his Regt.

Surg Major W B Slaughter, Medl Staff, who has completed a tour of Indian service, is directed to return to England.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—Col A Phelps, Infantry, Comsy Genl, 27th April 1885; and Lieut-Col J G E Griffith, S C, Comdt 16th N I, 25th May 1885.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A W Cosserat, Depy Magis and Depy Colr Tipperah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Coll in that dist.

The order transferring Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magis and Depy Colr, Monghyr, to Maldah, is cancelled.

Mr T Inglis, Asst Magis and Coll, Raneegunge, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr W H Thomson, Offg Depy Magis and Depy Coll, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Raneegunge sub-div of that dist.

Mr F A Dawson, Dist Supdt of Police, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 2nd ult, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr G R K Meares, or until further orders.

Mr H V H Roberts, Dist Supdt of Police, Maldah, is appointed to act in the 5th Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 11th ult, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H Munro, or until further orders.

Mr A H Giles, offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bhaugulpore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Col W L N Enyvett.

Mr H N Harris, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Purneah, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr A H Giles.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 18.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut E T Paul, Squad Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt, Dated 1st April 1885.

18th Bengal Infy—Lieut-Col A C Toker, Wing Comdr, to be Comdt, vice Allen, retired. Dated 5th May 1885.

Major W H Browne, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Toker. Dated 5th May 1885.

20th Punjab Infy—Lieut P G Walker, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt.

38th Bengal Infantry—Lieut R E S Taylor, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Adjt, vice Dun, vacated on promotion to Captain, Dated 28th March 1885.

Lieut E Grey, Wing Officer, be to Qrmr, vice Taylor, with effect from date of taking up the appointment.

Major T St Q Clutterbuck, General List Infantry, late Offg 2nd-in-Comand, 1st Bengal Infy, is posted to Rawalpindi for general duty.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction an exchange between Vety Surg J H Steel, Madras Establishment, and Vety Surg E R C Butler, Bombay Establishment.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

Saugor Dist Order—No 81, dated 6th April 1885, appointing Colonel C J Smith, 27th Madras Infantry, to assume temporary command of the District, with effect from the 4th April 1885, vice Bgdr-Genl A H Murrary, deceased.

The leave to England on urgent private affairs granted to Col C J Cramer-Roberts, 2nd Batn Norfolk Regt, in G O C C, dated the 17th Dec 1884, is extended to the 31st October 1885.

That portion of G O C C dated the 26th December, 1884, page 467, granting Lieut V M Stockley, 13th Bengal Lancers, full pay for the first twenty-two days of his leave is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut H E Boileau (officiating Squadn Officer on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavy), for five months from date of availing himself of it; to study the native languages.

Suffolk Regt.—Lieut H W Campbell (Wing Officer on probation, 8th Bengal Infantry,) to Rawal-pindi for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native language.

3rd Bengal Cavy.—Lieut A N Carr (SC), to Dalhousie and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from the 15th May to the 15th Sept 1885, under the rules of 1875.

12th Bengal Cavy.—Major A P Broome (Genl List Infantry), to Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th May to the 15th Oct 1885, under the rules of 1868.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut H R Tate, (S C) to Mussoorie on private affairs, from the 20th May to the 15th August 1885, under rule 10 of the furlough regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under subsidiary rule III.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieut-Col R W Sartorius, CMG, V C, (doing general duty at Rawalpindi), to Murree, on private affairs, from the 27th April to the 15th Oct 1885, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn-Major J W Johnston, (in medical charge 18th Punjab Infy), to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from the 15th May to the 15th October 1885, under the furlough rules of 1868.

Army Vety Dept.—Vety Surg J D Edwards, to hills north of Dehra on medical certificate, from the 28th April to the 26th June 1885.

NOTICES.

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DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure to give this my written testimony as to the great value of your Cholera Pills. My second daughter aged six, got cholera about 4 a.m. on the 20th August, 1881. As I had no faith on the allopathic system in the treatment of this disease, I would not call in Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, my family medical adviser, but cause the child to be treated by my friend Baub Jogobhundhu Sen,an amateur homœopathic practitioner of some repute. The disease rapidly took a serious turn; no medicine would avail, and about 7 in the morning the child was in the collapse state. Dr. Birj Lal Ghose, Rao Bahadur, who out of friendship came to see me at that moment, pronounced the case hopeless. At this critical time some friends who had gathered round me advised me to try as a last resource your pills which had earned a name by curing some neighbouring patients. You were kind enough to come over without delay, and the medicine administered about 8½ a.m. Purging and vomitting ceased almost immediately after, but no other sign of improvement was apparent till the evening. I strictly followed your injunction, and gave the child nothing but what you had directed. Dr. Birj Lal once more came in the afternoon and was still incredulous. But thank Heaven, the child gradually rallied, and was pronounced out of danger by the next morning. Your medicine was not given a second time, though the sago diet and the boiled medicinal water were continued for three days together. The child passed a natural stool on the fifth day, the first time since she was out of danger.

I firmly believe that your pills are wonderfully efficient in cholera. As you would not charge anything for them or your attendance, even your enemies cannot ascribe to you unworthy motives for administering the same.

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Wishing you well,
Yours faithfully,
Lahore College, 19th April, 1882. S. B. MUKARJIE

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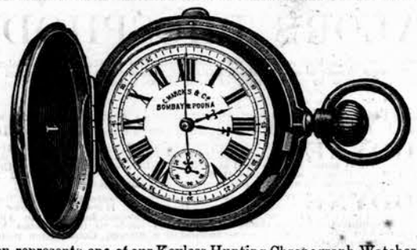

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